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THE PHILANTHROPIST

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MASON WILLSON. -- Attorney and Counsellor at take the stump.

ENRY STARR. -- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Main

A LLEN & LANCASTER .-- Attorneys at Law N. W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati. July 9th., 1842.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts., entrance on Main street.

July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

BRYANT & CHAPIN.

TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main an

Communications.

For the Philanthropist. Dr. BAILEY:-We had a fine time at our Convention on the 16th. The day was fine, and the meeting large. We had some fears about being able to procure a suitable room for the Convention; but Mr. Barbec, very generously, threw open his large, new brick building, on the public square, which was filled at an early hour .-The meeting was organized, about 11 o'clock A. M. and continued its session until about 5 o'clock, P. M., taking a recess of one hour for dinner. Judge King, Mr. Thomas Morris and

Mr. Lewis addressed the meeting. Judge King took the position, that the gener al government, at its organization, and for long time after, threw all its influence against slavery;-that many of the fathers of the Revolution, and signers of the Declaration of Independence, lent their influence to step to the very verge of the constitutional power of Congress, for the abolition of slavery; but he said, that the general government, now, and since the ever to be remembered Missouri compromise, has taken sides with the slave power of the South. He said if the general government had not changed her policy on the subject, slavery would have ble. been abolished long ago. The way the Judge sustained his position by documentary evi-

and the currency. Mr. Lewis answered the wrong, and never allow our veneration for oth- ced it a soul-murdering heresy. Rather than inquiry, what have we to do with slavery? Either of those gentlemen alone is an host, and Since veneration for the framers of the Constilling, they chose death in any form which huthe three are a whole team that cannot be beat .- | tution of the U. States does operate in many of man ingenuity and wickedness could invent. The worst thing that I have heard said of Judge us, to prevent scrutinizing examination of their But perhaps these were times of ignorance. It King, by his opponents, is, that he cannot suc- measures of policy, and hinders our acknowl- is certain, if we may judge from their proceedceed, and that he will defeat Tom Corwin. In- edging, to ourselves even, that any thing posi- ings, that a majority of our Assembly have re- and lovely. But the head and front of his ofdeed it is admitted by our opponents, that it was tively wrong and wicked was incorporated in examined the matter. They still hold, no doubt, fending, was the revolting blasphemy, that the the best political meeting ever held in the town, the instrument they formed, it may advance that a great many sins, unrepented of, are deadly, adorable Trinity can approve and license sin so far as good speeches & orderly deportment are the cause of truth and freedom perhaps, but, in the mean time, they have a considerable concerned. Judge King, in particular, greatly to attempt to dispel the halo which surrounds list of venial sins. exceeded public expectation. Some who came them, and blinds us to their errors, by an inves- By a venial sin, we mean one which a man may by the Old testament contains a standing license to mock, were convicted and soundly converted. tigation of their motives and intention .- It is allow himself to live in, without danger of the from Godto live and die in the sin of slaveholding, Many others were most pungently convicted. possible we may find that though their designs wrath of God; one which ministers need not re- and, of course, in all the sins inseparable from the After all, it is difficult to conjecture, with any were good in part, they were far from being prove, if it would be attended with great incon-system, or essential to its support. It differs in degree of certainty, how the present campaign pure, and that if the naked truth be told, they venience; one which is so harmless, that church some inferior points from the doctrine of the will terminate. It is safe to say, that three will be exhibited in a position so unenviable, courts need not exercise discipline on account of Romanists; but it is essentially the same. It

good execution.

respectable, so far as numbers were concerned; moral acts under the Constitution they formed, by discipline. factious spirits, and conflicting interests.

of denunciation poured upon the poor defeated ceeded after a time in casting off the yoke of make their living by them; and many whom we He may indeed tell us that procuring indulthe Convention nominated, over his head, Mr. upon them, but continued in thraldom to a per- also living in these sins; and, therefore, it is ne- pensive to the Catholics; but it costs a Presby-

errogated the other night, by one of our kind guardians, whether he was an abolitionist. He nents;—he was a Liberty man. The abolition- for their trampling upon the rights of others. ists, he said, were opposed to political action; he

I forgot to say, in the proper place, that the have full credit for it, but while they are renever would cast a vote for a slaveholder or a the wickedness which they voluntarily system-

At the late anniversary of the Ohio Antislave- the realities of the present and provide safety the framers of the Constitution of the United States to require any officer or citizen to do any immoral act; and had such been their design it citizen to refuse obedience to such requisition."

While under consideration, an amendment was offered to this resolution which made it The Popish Distinction of venial and mortal sins declare that it was the design of the framers of the Constitution to require of officers and citiment was opposed by several speakers, and as sin is death." Hence, the Westminster Assemstitution, I obtained the floor intending to give stitution, I obtained the floor intending to give God's wrath and curse, both in this life and in absolving him in the name of the Trinity and 2. We ought not to repent of every sin. Why that which is to come." what appeared to me the common sense view that which is to come." of the matter, but was prevented by a motion being made to lay the whole subject on the ta- Who has not heard of "the seven deadly sins"?

And they ever much of their success in properlising of the offi-

in general, particularly Southern dictation and ded us. Whenever we find any thing wrong in a venial sin. The Reformers had a deadly quar-shillings. political gambling; executive encroachments, existing institutions, it is our duty to right that rel with them about this matter. They pronoun-

and would vote the Liberty ticket, if they could ded to our bigotry, to enable us to avoid seeing or hear a memorial, provided any of the mem- ing with any agency in the business. The odi- nada, by inserting in your paper the following be assured that it would succeed. But they are their errors. I am aware that the expression of bers are living in it. In this sense of the term, um, and all the moral turpitude involved in the notice, likewise other papers friendly to our intold, hy the party leaders, that the Liberty party such a sentiment may expose me to denuciation, our Assembly treat it as a venial sin-to buy, approval and license of sin, is ascribed to the terest, viz:-Received at the hands of Joseph can hope for nothing but to defeat the GREAT as atraitor, and a heretic, but every honest and sell, or hold as a chattel, an immortal being, even holy and blessed Trinity!!! WHIG PARTY; -or the PURE DEMOCRACY of the fearless advocate of truth will agree with me a member of the body of Christ; to make a neighcountry. Let the party shackles be broken, and that it is our duty to look at things as they are, bor work for us all his life without wages; to may with safety to their souls, engage in the of finishing our house of worship, also a school the people will do right. If Judge King, Mr. without reference to the views and opinions of separate husbands from their wives, and parents system of slaveholding, a majority of our Pas- house, together with donations for the rabble and Morris and Mr. Lewis could spend two weeks those who preceded us. At least we must ever from their children; to set aside marriage, and tors will tell then that they consider slavery those scattered and flying—sundry articles from in this district, it would be safe; and I might even be careful to guard against permitting the right compel millions of human beings to herd together both a political and moral evil. As a clear and the following places: Avon, Dover, Ridgeville, say so of the State. The great mass of the peo- performed by our predecessors, to blind us to a like cattle; to hold females under laws which strong expression of the views which they and three bbls pork, one of beef, three of beans, tople are right, if they could have such informa- perception of the wrongs they have tolerated, or make it death to lift a hand to repel the brutal a majority of the Assembly entertain of its sin- gether with sundry articles of clothing; also retion, as listening to those men would give them. established, and he is not an honest man who assault of a white debauchee; and if it would fulness, they will read from the digest-"He ceived of Justin Parsons, one box of clothing, The only difficulty is the want of time to ope- will close his eyes against any truth, lest it make human beings more valuable as property, considers the enslaving of one part of the hu- bedding, &c.; from the same place, a quantity of rate. The Ball is in motion, and nothing can stop make manifest errors in his religious or political to take from them the lamp of life, and let them man race by another, a gross violation of the books and pamphlets. Received, also, \$87 75, it, until this country is redeemed from slavocracy! creed. Now for evidence of the immoral de- go down to hell, unless God shall please to save most precious and sacred rights of human na-

the good they achieved for their race. Let them

atized, and made a portion of our institutions.

moral action. Mankind has suffered far too

much by this undue reverence for the past.

No. IV.

S. BROOKE, Jr.

For the Philanthropist.

GREAT WHIG PRINCIPLES;—the loaves and fishes. they constituted him in person, or in property, of the Whig candidates, Mr. Updegraff, will or in both, the guard, standing ever at his post to take the stump, and ride his poney RESIGNATION compel the slave to submit to his bonds? Does and navigable waters. They could join us cheer-difference. and the only remaining question to death very soon. The poor animal is short not every one know that in this matter they did fully, and be as comfortable among us as the tra- -which of them out biasphemes the other. winded, and a little spavined withal. Esq. design to make him commit an immoral act? ders in flesh and blood, provided we would shape In taicness, however, we must exonorate two Johnson will unhorse him the first heat. As to Esq. Counts, the candidate for representative, This one example is enough—many others our preaching and discipline to their convenience. And on the same principle that the latter contribution of the charge of abetting the doctrine of indulhe is a very honest plain farmer, and a good ab- might be offered but they are needless, to show ute of the annual increase of their human stock, gence. The first embraces those who acknowlolitionist withal; but has not courage to break the designs of these men. The compromises of and the sales of their human droves, the former edge that slavery is not countenanced by the the party shackles. He never made a speech in the Constitution have been in the mouth of would give us the first fruits of their success at scriptures, and honestly avow that they are indidate is also a plain working man, who cannot compromise of moral principle in it? Lay aside know where that man lives, who is able to prove living in that sin. The other whig canthe card table, &c. &c. And we should like to fluenced by sheer lust of lucre in defending or phlets, and documents, as will enable them to understand fully the chiefty party. Our candidates, for Senator Esq. Johnson, details. Forget the declarations previously smell of blood, and every way as pure as those character of God, or his law, or his gospel, opsacred right of suffrage.

Resolved, That we desire to understand the and H. H. McCorkle for Representative, are in made by those who formed it. Examine into its of that other class, for the sake of whose fellow-posed to the slave system, and therefore conthe field, and have taken the stump, and are results; and see if you can find no evidence in ship we are turning papists.

prehension that Esq. Johnson is not orthodox in these men were possessed of, they did what which all acknowledge to be theirs, viz—the end nearly naif of the Religious Herald with argu-tire power of the government, to the control of a the abolition principles; accordingly, he was inthey have done without designing it, and see sanctifies the means. But they will excuse us ments and texts to prove that the Holy spirit directly opposed to those of the great majority, who will be so weak as to believe you! answered, no, not in the sense of our oppo- human rights, cannot be pleaded as an excuse have the exclusive use of it in future; for if we to sustain him in the following tremendous in-

was in favor of political action.

duellist. in the State, and Mr. Adams can beat Harry of to permit, moth-like, our gaze to be fixed are Protestants to the core. the West, in this county; he can beat him in upon the brightness of their good deeds, while the State; he can beat him in the United States. we are perishing from the effects of their im-LIBERTY.

For the Philanthropist. coius glare, that we may better comprehend

ry society, a resolution to this effect was intro- for the future, by the knowledge we may duced, "Resolved that it was not the design of thus obtain. Oakland, July 4th. would be the obvious duty of such officer or To THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

at things as they now exist, without referene and neutralize a reproof for gambling and drunkers to sanctify the errors they have committed. acknowledge it, or suffer it to be taught to their

Though the meeting here did not adjourn un- signs of the framers of the constitution. Many them without the ordinary means. We might ture, utterly inconsistent with the law of God" slavery Society, and a valuable bundle of clothing. til about 5 o'clock, P. M., Judge King, and his of these have set their names to the Declara- add to the list, but it is shocking enough without &c. &c. But to relieve them from scruples of Received from friends at Grandville, \$17 59; colleagues, were urged to go to Milton and hold tion of American Independence. All of them, addition. And it is long enough for a Protestant concience about engaging in this same violation from Rousburg, Wayne co., \$9 94; from Rev. a meeting at night. They did not arrive there I presume it will be admitted, had given an un- church-especially one zealously engaged in the of God's law and from all apprehension of his Mr. Stevens, of Dover, \$1; from Joel White, of

be false, had trumpeted to the world a tissue of who are living in them; and therefore they are ileged sin. The Whigs had a Senatorial Convention, at lies, knowing them to be such, or they design unwilling to tell ministers to preach against Covington, on Friday last. The meeting was ed to require officers, and citizens to do im- them, or church courts to take cognizance of them common sense, what is the difference this day, river Sydenham. Yours, respectfully,

I think it has been shown that ignorance of are doing by it. Indeed they might let our church confidence of his success, calls on his readers is unwise, wrong, and ruinous. Perhaps no man values more highly than I do never wish to use it again.

Convention also adopted a resolution, that they edge the wrongs of which they were guilty, Presbyterian Church! But if other denomina- of the object of their worship. Presbyterian Church: But it other denominations of the object of their worship.

But those who admit that slavery is sinful, and at the same time justify it by appeal to the come members of our Liberty Association, and to the come members of our Liberty Association and the complex of the compl

S. CROTHERS.

NO. V. Indulgencies in the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches. It is the part of wise men to strip its meretri- Sir-

> If farther proof, be wanting, that a reformaindulgence or license to commit sin.

It is well known by those who have but a ences. smatter of Church history, that indulgencies were the scandal which roused Martin Luther IN HIS WORD ALLOWS IT. against the Pope of Rome. They were invented by Pope Urban II. as a sort of bounty for the lowing are fair and natural inferences : enlistment of soldiers for the holy wars; and SIR-The doctrine. expressed or implied, in evbeing found very convenient in money-making, zens to perform immoral acts. This amend- ery page of the word of God, is—"the wages of they were employed by his successors with which is to come." Those sins which he approves secure the principles set forth in the preamble, and to secure the principles set forth in the preamble, and to secure the prosperity of free Labor, the intheir reasoning failed to satisfy me that such was bly enumerate among the truths which lie on the the days of Luther, a man could obtain for a sin, in the catechism, will be altered, unless we man could obtain for a sin, in the catechism, will be altered, unless we ing slavery within the limits of the slave States. not the intention of those who formed the Con- face of the scriptures, that "every sin deserves few shillings, a certificate called an indulgence retain it as a pious fraud for some special purpose, and delivering the government from the control of But the Romanists have repudiated this doctrine. of any sin which he had commmitted or intend-And they owe much of their success in prosyliting the nature of the crime. Murdering a layman, our sins. We surely do not need pardon for do-In the first place, I know not that it is very to a long list of venial sins, i. e. sins which are according to a book called the "tax of the sacred ing what the Lord tells us we may do. important to us what were the designs of those allowable or excusable. They no doubt find it a great Roman chancery," cost seven shillings and six Mr. Morris addressed the meeting upon things to the views and opinions of those who preceedences, and the like, by reflecting that it is only dulgence was counted worth upwards of ten ment as the Savior's death necessary?

> with this nefarious business, the single fact that the Pope evinced so little hatred of sin as to enthe Pope evinced so little hatred of sin as to enthe contrary, it must be like all the books of Secretary; and then on motion adjourned to meet courage the Popery to live in it, from any mo. man's making-imperfect. And it differs only at the house of Mr. Bushnell, on Wednesday tives whatever, was sufficient to render him in degree from the worst of those which contain evening, August 31st. an object of disgust to Luther and all who were a mixture of good and bad. capable of appreciating the things that are pure

The doctrine of indulgence as it prevails among us is briefly this-The bible, and especialfourths of the people are with us, in principle, it will require something of wickedness to be ad- it; one on which they need not permit discussion charges none of the apostles nor any created be-

until half past 8 o'clock, and the notice of the meeting did not reach there until sunset, but so anxious were they to hear, that about 200 came are meeting at night. They did not arrive there is presumed twill be admitted, had given an unconnection of the principles therein processing one zearously engaged in the orders aw and from an apprenension of his latt. Stevens, of zerons, o out, on that short notice. Judge King and Mr. whose conduct is under review, in various por- in no degree sinful. This would be saying, that of the people committed to their care, they will Utica and vicinity, \$13; also one large box of Morris, addressed the meeting with good effect. tions of the Federal Constitution, framed pro- they have forsworn fellowship with the scriptures cat-lug the pages containing the proof that corn and three bbls. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Potter made an visions completely violative of their principles. and with common sense. They will tell you that slaveholding was a privilege guarantied to The colored population of Amherstburg is 550, appointment for a meeting of the Milton Liber- We have then to conclude, these men had sign- they are as fully convinced of their sinfulness as the Church by the law given at Sinai; and that of Colchester, the adjoining town, 600. The ty Club, and invited opposition. I would say, ed their names and otherwise assented to a you are; but they do not consider them sinful in the prophets and apostles, and the Son of God, Temperance Society numbers 120. School numby the way, the Piqua Liberty Club is doing declaration of sentiments which they knew to such degree as to endanger the souls of those carefully abstained from opposition to this priv- bers about 40 scholars. It is feared that common

but most disrespectable, by the amalgamation of Is it a question which horn of the dillamma they The stereotype defence of this course is—"it gards that abomination which once roused the will be found to hang upon? It is not, for we is necessary to the peace and prosperity of our continent of Europe, and finally separated the of Managers, having examined the foregoing ac-The Convention opened by a speech from have abundant evidence to show, that our fore- church; many of our ministers and members are Reformers from the Pope of Rome? We chal- counts, in regard to the mission of Joseph Mason, Senator Thomas, eulogizing the patriots of resig- fathers believed themselves when they said that living in these sins; and some who contribute lenge the most finished hair-splitting theolonation memory, with a considerable sprinkling all men are created free and equal. They suc- liberally to our funds for benevolent purposes, gian to point out any important difference. democracy. In order to sustain the Senator, oppression which threatened to bear heavily wish to convert and bring into our church, are gence was sometimes both troublesome and ex-Updegraff, one of the revolutionary soldiers, in nicous and mistaken self-interest, which tempt- cessary to treat them as venial." This is the terian nothing if he owns a bible. He may say, the late war; holding on to Mr. Thomas for Con- ed them to falsify their avowed principles, and spirit and sum of the apology, without its varnish. that if a Catholic were rich enough he could gress. The rest of the day wasspent in prelim- to frame and adopt a Constitution at variance We admit that people who are determined to procure a license for any and every sin; but a inaries and settling points of order, and it was with them, which has required from its adoption live in such sins could hardly enjoy themselves pro-slavery divine will only undertake to furwith the utmost difficulty that the leaders could until now, from both officers, and citizens, the among us, unless we shaped our preaching and nish you a permit for a limited number of privthemselves. It was manifestly a scramble for citizen the commission of an immoral act, when to push it out, to see its blessed results,—so as to but a pro-slavery Protestant believes that his and the Constitution, will soon triumph.

reason if you choose, in an examination of its that such offerings would not be as free from the who believe that there is nothing in the moral and to exercise impartially, and intelligently, the tend that it is in no degree sinful. Especially succeed in delivering them from popery, they will ference--I now ask this serious question, wheth-Woe worth the day! Has it come to this? tute the sin against the Holy Ghost?" Such Constitution, for the benefit of the whole Ameri-Venial sin among Presbyterians! Some of the men are consistent. They honestly believe can people and the perpetuation of liberty, or, in Liberty Convention, on the 16th nominated ceiving this, justice to ourselves, and to poster- blackest sins on the catalogue of crime must not that in the system of American slavery, they John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. The lity, demands that we understand and acknowl- be disturbed, lest it hinder the prosperity of the behold, as in a glass, the true moral character perpetuation of slavery; and we go for the Peo-

terian indulgence; the name does not alter the

nature of the thing. No wonder that in the Revelation by John. when spiritual Pabylon becomes a house for the merchandise of bodies and souls, she receives a tion from popery is necessary to save our Church the impossibility of giving the Presbyterian or constitutional extension of slavery, beyond from the doom of the house infected with a fret- popish doctrine of indulgence a place in any of the unparalleled embarrassment and distress ting leprosy, we have it in the fact that a ma- Church without fearfully polluting both her faith which now afflict the whole country, and that it jority of the General Assembly hold the doctrine and morals; let us for a moment look at the is the duty of every American citizen to RESIST doctrine itself, and some of its legitimate infer-

Any honest man will acknowledge that the fol-

1. It can not be true, then, that "every sin deserves God's wrath, both in this life and that capable men, who openly above and act upon some improvement, for various purposes. In ought to be excepted. Surely the phrase every VIOLABILITY OF PERSONAL RIGHTS, and the PER-St. Peter and the most holy Pope, from the guilt should we be sorry for that which the bible ap-

4. If our God can approve and license sin, why

Waiving all other considerations connected not be, as good men of old thought it was,—pure by the circulation of pamphlets, and otherwise.

any serious man to go through the detail of fair and legitimate results, without feeling as if he

S. CROTHERS. For the Philanthropist. Amherstburg, Aug. 13, 1842. Mason, our authorised agent in behalf of com-

Schools are suffering by reason of an over bal-Now we ask any man of common honesty and ance of sympathy in favor of the Institute on the

WM. HAMILTON, President. This is to certify, that the undersigned Board our agent, in behalf of our house and common school, do hereby give our entire satisfaction, and in addition tender to him our sincere thanks.

(Signed by the Board of Managers,) ISAAC J. RICE. Secretary.

For the Philanthronist

Proceedings in Storrs Township.

We desire to call special attention to the proeedings in Storrs Township. A few determined prevent a general row and bolting. The profan- commission of acts they knew to be immoral discipline so as to make them believe that they ileged sins. He may also say, that Catholics and resolute Liberty men there, are acting nobly. ty indulged, was a caution to McNulty. The when they so ordered it. Did not the framers are matters of no consequence. But we insist, according to their belief, were partially depend- Let their example be followed in all the townresult is any thing but satisfactory to the Whigs of the Constitution, know they required of the that if the principle assumed be correct, we ought ent for their license, on the Pope and St. Peter; ships and the cause of the People, of Liberty,

LIBERTY MEETING IN STORRS TOWN-

SHIP.
A Liberty meeting was held at the Brick School House, in Storrs Township, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 24. Benjamin Bassett was called to the chair, and Gen. Rees E. Price was appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Chapin, Chase, and Price, after which

arrying the War into Africa,

The Whigs are much distressed with the apThen say to the world that with all the wisdom

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The world that with all the wisdom with the same that the s when they see our necessity, and the good we approves every feature of slavery; and in full and in direct conflict with the Constitution itself,

> Resolved. That the time has come when Amethe government of this country shall be adminiser modern abolition sentiments do not consti-tered in conformity with the principles of the three hundred thousand slaveholders and the ple, Liberty, and the Constitution

Miami is one of the strongest Whig counties It argues something worse than stupidity in us if not our neighbors, that with all our popery, we Bible, are advocates for the popish doctrine of promote the formation of similar associations in indulgence. You may call it popish or Presby-the several townships and wards of the county.

The meeting then proceeded to organize a Libted the following constitution:

> CONSTITUTION of the Storrs Township Liberty Association.

Being fully satisfied that the unconstitutional humble addition to her list of names. To show ENCROACHMENTS of the slave power, and the unthese encroachments and RESTRICT this extension, we, the undersigned citizens of Storrs Township, in Hamilton County, do hereby unite together as The doctrine is-Slavery is a sin, but God the "Storrs Township Liberty Association," and adopt the following constitution: ART. 1. Any elector of Storrs Township may

become a member by signing this Constitution

ART. 3. The officers of the Association shall be President and Secretary, the latter of whom cers, and as many other members as the Associa-

Art. 4. The Association shall meet once a dence, did not leave a hook upon which to hang who formed the Constitution. We should look who formed the Constitution. We should look who formed the Constitution. We should look other convenient place, for conference, discussions and six was a whole world put under condemnation for other convenient place, for conference, discussions and six was a whole world put under convenient place, for conference, discussions and six was a whole world put under convenient place, for conference, discussions and six was a whole world put under convenient place, for conference, discussions are convenient place, for conference, discussions are convenient place, for conference, discussions are convenient place. was considered a more serious business; the in- sinning? And why was so expensive an atonesion, and other purposes; and shall use all proper means to increase the number of members, and 5. If the word of God allows some sin, it can to promote the general objects of the Association,

The Association then proceeded to elect Ben-

6. If God approves some sin so far as to license it, can it be true that he is infinitely holy? Inquantity of Palm Leaf Hats on speculation—that finite holiness and approval of sin are utterly in- he received in return, Butter to the amount of twenty tons, which he took to Boston, and sold at But we forbear. It is too shocking! We defy ten cents a pound; having, as is supposed, cleared about a thousand dollars by the operation!

CLAY PAPERS .- The Salem Register says that was on the confines of the place of outer darkness. about one hundred and forty papers, in various parts of the Union, have come out Henry Clay for the next Presidency.

A late account estimates the number of lives lost by the earthquake at Cape Haytien, at six Mr. Editor—You will do a kindness to the hundred, and the loss of property by foreign mercolored citizens of Amherstburg, Province of Ca- chants alone, at \$2,000,000.

Treaty with England.

Whereas certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and have been heretofore made for that purpose: And whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundar ry, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable: And whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz-"Art. 10. Whereas the traffic in Slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice: And whereas both His Majesty and the United States, are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors accomplish so desirable an object:" whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments, and the effort made to repress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on And whereas the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on those several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to ne gotiate and conclude a Treaty; that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part furnished with full powers Daniel Webster, Sec retary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashbur ton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a mem-ber of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States: who after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:

by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in six months after the ratification of this Treaty the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of and the proportions of the amount due thereon North, following the exploring line and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the shall be paid and delivered over to the Governments. years 1817 and 1818, under the 5th Article of the ernment of the United States; and the Go Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the Riv- vernment of the United States agree to re of; thence, up the middle of the main channel of of Maine and Massachu en miles from the nearest point, or summit, or consideration of the equivalent received there which empty themselves into the River St. Law-rence from those which fall into the River St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line in a tracing those parts of the line between the St. John; thence, Southerly by the said branch, by proper monuments on the land, two commishighlands which divide the waters which empty selves into the St. Lawrence from those whi fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on till the line thus run intersects the old line of gree North latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New-York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, durable monuments upon the land, the line des-West along the said dividing line as heretofore cribed in the first article of this Treaty; and the known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence River.

ART. 2. It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint Commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island: thence, turning Eastwardly and Northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and Island and both the American and Canadian following the middle of the channel which divides St, George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the East Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence ships, vessels and boats of both parties. West of Jona's Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to ap-Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the North tions of each of the two countries, for the supand East of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the Northeastern point of He Royal, where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point, South- orders to the officers commanding their respecwesterly, through the middle of the sound between live forces as shall enable them most effectually fle Royal and the Northwestern main-land, to the and through, the North and South Fowl lakes, to attainment of the true object of this article: cothe lakes on the height of Land, between lake Su- pies of all such orders to be communicated by perior and the lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to lake Saisaquinago, & ART. IX, Whereas, notwithstanding, all efthrough that Lake; thence to and through Cypress forts which may be made on the Coast of Africa lake, Lac de Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Ver- for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for million lake, & lake Namecan, and through the carrying on the traffie and avoiding the vigilance several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connectof cruizers by the traudulent use of flags, and ting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac ting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac other means, are so great, and the temptations la Pluie or Rainy lake, at the Chaudiere falls, for pursuing it, while a market can be found for the pursuing it, while a market can be found for from which the Commissioners traced the line to Slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may the most Northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods-thence along the said line to the said gainst the purchase of African Negroes; the most Northwestern point, being in latitude 49deg. 23min. 55sec. North, and in longitude 95deg. 14 min. 38sec. West from the Observatory, at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due-South to its intersection with the 49th parallel of North latitude, and along that 'parallel to the propriety and duty of closing such markets at suddenly flew up, lodged the whole contents of Rocky mountains. It being understood that all Rocky mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be free and open justice, all persons who, being charged with the to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ART. 3. In order to promote the interests and

its tributaries, whether living within the State of of the place where the fugitive or person so Maine or the Province of New-Brunswick, it is charged, shall be found, would justify his ap-A Treaty to settle and define the Boundary be- agreed that, where, by the provisions of the prestween the Territories of the United States and ent Treaty, the river St. John is declared to be crime or offence had there been committed; and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in the line of Boundary, the navigation of said river that the respective judges, and other magis. North America, for the final suppression of the shall be free and open to both parties, and shall trates of the two Governments shall have power African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of in no way be obstructed by eitheir; that all the jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint Criminals, fugitives from justice in certain produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasondary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of have free access into and through the said river have free access into and through the said river of shall be the duty of the examining judge or on shall be the duty of the examining judge or on the said river of the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river St. John, and to and round ecutive authority, that a warrant may issue for the falls of said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: that when within the Province of New-Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province: that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determinesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine: provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not consistent with the terms of this Treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of Maine or of New-Brunswick may make respec-

> ART. IV. All grants of lands heretofore made by either party; within the limits of the territoy which by this Treaty falls within the dominion of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possesion under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this Treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such peron claims, for more than six years before the date of such Treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed, and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon: and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.
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> ART: V. Whereas, in the course of the con-

anks thereof shall bedong to the same party.

roversy respecting the disputed territory on the ably conducted. At another time an abstract of been all the efforts of the South to obtain any North-Eastern Boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territor Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportion to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to the Government of the United States within the United States and Great Britain; thence, to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and er St. John and to the middle of the channel there- ceive for the use of, and pay over to the States Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said River St. Is said River St. Francis, and of the lakes the said River St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Po-said heretofore disputed territory, and making a henagamook; thence, Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the North West branch of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine River St. John, which point shall be ten miles dis-tant from the main branch of the River St. John, of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but moities, on account of their assent to the line if the said point shall be found to be less than sev- of boundary described in the Treaty, and in crest of the highlands that divide those two rivers for, from the Government of Her Britannic Ma-

course about South eight degrees West to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46deg. 25min. North intersects the South West branch of the to the source thereof in the highlands at the Met-sioners shall be appointed, one by the President jarmette portage; thence, down along the said of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by Her Britannte Majesty; and the said Commissioners Stream; thence, down the middle of said stream the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and above described, from the source of the St. Collins previous to the year 1774, as the 45th de- Croix to the River St. John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said river, nd along the river St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of said lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompa ny said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ART, VII. It is further agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Island, and of Barnhart Island, the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the Island of Bois Blanc, and between that shores, and all the several channels and passages between the St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the

ART. VIII. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and propriate and assign the said Island to the United adequte squadron, or naval force of vessels, of States; thence, adopting the line traced on the suitable numbers and description, to carry in maps by the Commissioners, through the river St. all not less than eight guns, to enforce seperate- ings, two-story finished houses, and cottages, all Mary and lake Superior, to a point North of Ile ly and respectively, the laws, rights and obligapression of the Slave Trade; the squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutu mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river to, al consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the

> be long delayed, unless all markets be shut aparties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstranminions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the once and forever.

ART. X. It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers crime of murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the river St. John and evidence of criminality as according to the laws about a thousand dollars by the operation!

prehension and commitment for the trial, if th made under oath, to issue a warrant for the ap prehension of the fugitive or person so charged that he may be brought before such judges o other magistrates, respectively, to the end that magistrate, to certify the same to the proper exthe surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the

requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ART. XI. The eighth article of this Treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of ed by this Treaty to belong to her Brittannic Maj- the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it tenth article shall continue in force unti The one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ART. XII. The present Treaty shall be duly

ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if posting the navigation of the said river, when both

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipo entiaries, have signed this treaty, and have ereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand

eight hundred and forty two.
ASHBURTON, [SEAL.]
DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL.]

The correspondence is upon the subjects-1st. Of the interference of the colonial auhorities of the British West India Islands with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence, into the ports of the colonies.

2d. On the subject of the Caroline. And 3d. On the subject of impressment; but except that a sort of apology and plea of necessity made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of neutral rights, nothing is settled upon these points; and the President is understood to declare in his message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to irge the consideration of those matters further. The correspondence is interesting and most

it will be furnished.

Wisconsin, Soil, Crops, Prospects, &c. Correspondence of the Tribune.

MILLWAUKIE, W. T., July 25, 1842. in any country.

igan in all this season. There has been received at the Land Office at this place, since it was op-are Wheat, Flour, Oats, Ashes, Pork, Hides, Furs, Coffee, Shot and Lard. About 600 tons Pig Lead and 100 tons Copper and Shot have been shipped Creole, since the offence with which the negroes mines by ox teams, a distance of from 80 to 100 Wheat crop looks fine in Southern Wisconsin and the north part of Illinois, and all other crops except Corn. The month of June and fore part of July was cold and unfavorable for the latter, although I saw a field of Corn near Rock River, last week, seven feet high, and south the Illinois River, I am told, it never looked better than this season. The country is healthy, and rich in every production of this latitutde, and evry industrious man and woman that I have seen n the Territory is contented and happy, and no desire to leave their adopted home and return to the East. We are not told the extent of the Garden of Eden, and may not this country between Lake Michigan and th ding the south part of Wisconsin and Northern in favor of being attached to Wisconsin, that they may free themselve from the State debt or ation, as exigencies may ing into life in every direction. Racine, 30 miles all such orders to be communicated by each govsouth of this, on the lake shore, has a population of 600; Southport, 40 miles from this, 800 inhab-

itants. On Fox River is Prairieville, Rochester and Burlington, flourishing villages, besides many others between Fox & Rock Rivers. At Beloit on Rock River, near the Illinois line, where in '36, there was not a white man to be found, there is now a village of more than 600 inhabitants, and as pretty a town as any in the State of New York painted white, located in the oak openings, gives the town a fine appearance. Thirteen miles north of this, on the same river. is Jamesville, the county seat of Rock County. This is the most central point in the Territory for the mails, seven routes crossing here, made so partly by the location, and partly by the influence of Gen. S., who resides at Hickory Glen, on the banks of Rock River, just above the village, and a most delightful spot it is

promise from a fairer hand than mine at descripfertile country; and if not as far-famed as the letof the many readers of your morning visiter.

HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT. _The Peiladelphia about twelve years of age was shot by his father in Smith's woods, about 2 miles back of the Flood Gates, in Jersey, opposite Chester, on Monday afternoon. The father and son were snipe shooting, when the former, in firing at a snipe that his gun in his son's abdomen. No hopes of the boy's recovery were entertained.

recently went from this State to Ohio, with a large quantity of Palm Leaf Hats on speculation—that he received in return. Butter to the amount of

PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Saturday Morning, Sept. 10, 1842.

Apology.

he was obliged to omit the paper due last week, the light. and has been able to give but little attention to the present number.

The Treaty.

apon by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster. By a vote of 39 to 9, the Senate has ratified it, and it now only awaits the approval of the English Government, to become binding. There papers, presuming it to be correct. If it be so, and if nothing further in the shape of an agree. slaveholding Senators could sanction a covenant which will give a different coloring to some of the stipulations.

No allusion is made to the Creole case. Not a be effectually abolished;" ingle one of Mr. Calhoun's doctrines with regard to slavery on the high seas, in American vessels, two articles just quoted, which, as will be seen, universal condemnation, and would have been utterly scouted and rejected as a plan of governappear to have been assented to. The correct- are confined in their view to the African slave ness of the ground taken by Mr. Giddings, in trade. The preamble is universal. It denounhis celebrated resolutions, is tacitly admitted; ces "the traffic in slaves," not African slaves, as and the position assumed by Governor Seward "irreconcilable with the principles of humanity in his contest with Virginia, to-wit, that in cases and justice," and expresses the determination where fugitives from justice are demanded, the of the contracting parties, to do all they can years an influence became conspicuous in navidence of criminality should be such as, accord- effectually to abolish it, "the traffic in slaves," ing to the laws of the place where such fugi- not the African slave trade. So that the articles, tixes are found, would justify their commitment as we have said, do by no means fulfil this oroad for trial-is the position assumed in the tenth pledge. Any one can see, that they were nararticle of the treaty. To this article we call rowed down, in order to save the domestic the sake of peace and harmony, and under the special attention, as it shows how vain have traffic in slaves. thing like a recognition of the peculiar institu- In a solemn covenant with a foreign nation, it that fundamental principle of democratic gov-

ARTICLE X. It is agreed that the United States and Her British Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers or authorities, Friend Greeley: I arrived here in the steamboat respectively made, deliver up to justice, all per Freat Western from Buffalo last month, and have sons who, being charged with the crime of mureen into the interior as far as Rock River, and der, or assault with intent to commit murder down to Rockford III. Six years ago the coming August, I travelled over nearly the same section of country with Messrs. S. P. and C., camping out the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, over night for two weeks. It was without roads, or shall be found, within the territories of the save Indian trails, and uninhabited except by other: provided, that this shall only be done upon the natives. It is now almost one continuous such evidence of criminality as, according to the field of grain, and as fine roads (save about 25 laws of the place where the fugitive or person so nal slave trade to be carried on in its own capmiles through the timbered land) as can be found charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehenital, and licenses a traffic in slaves on the Ame. two fifths larger. This illustration shows the This town has a population of 2,000, the county 10,500, and the Territory from 45,000, to 50, ty 10,500, and the Territory from 43,000, to 50, judges and other magnetizes of the two covers of 000. It is estimated that ten thousand emigrants ernments shall have power, jurisdiction and will have reached the western shore of Lake Mich- authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fu-gitive or person so charged, that he may be gitive ened in 1836, about two millions of dollars, and brought before such judges or other magistrates not the first red cent appropriated by Congress to build a Harbor. No place in the United States of criminality may be heard and considered; and the same importance has been so long neglected. If on such hearing, the evidence be deemed Many valuable lives and an immense amount of sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the roperty have been lost for the want of it. There duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to

The qualifying provision in this article, it is at once seen, will exclude all such cases as the from here this season. It is brought from the in that vessel were charged, was no offence under the laws of Britain, in whose territory they had taken refuge.

> We would further call the attention of the eader to articles eighth and ninth of the treaty, in which the faith of the nation is again solemnly pledged to use all proper efforts to put down he African slave trade.

ARTICLE VIII. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the past of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suitable number and description, to carry in all not less than Mississippi River, inclu-eighty guns; to enforce separately and respec-Wisconsin and Northern tively the laws, rights and obligations of each of Illinois, be a portion of it? The Badgers claim the two countries, for the suppression of the the latter as a portion of their territory, agreea-ble to the ordinance of '87, and Gov. Doty has ent of each other, but the two governments tions fairly and candidly. Will you give him a sent a remonstrance to the Governor of Illinois stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to against locating lands on this tract under the Dis- the officers commanding their respective forces tribution Act, and the inhabitants are decidedly as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultarise, for the attainnor of repudiation. New villages are start- ment of the true object of this article; copies of

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by fraudulent use of flags, and other means are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves o strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this reaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all Powers within whose dominions suc markets are allowed to exist; and that they will duty of closing such markets at once and for-

The triumph humanity has gained in the I have only given you a few statistics, as I have adoption of these articles, over the Slave Power, in which they gloried. ion that you shall hear from this beautiful and may be judged of from the fact, that from 1814, when in the treaty of peace with Great Britain, ters from under the bridge at Glen Mary, I doubt the U. States pledged themselves to use their best and declared them in the face of the world to be not they will be equally interesting to a portion endeavors to effect the abolition of the slave SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS. "We hold these TRUTHS trade, up to this time our government has stead- to be SELF-EVIDENT; that ALL MEN are created ily refused to enter into any treaties with other equal; that they are endowed by their CREATOR nations, to fulfil this pledge. The final answer with certain INALIENABLE RIGHTS; that among Times states that a son of Mr. Eli Hendixon, of the Government, in 1836, to the applications these are LIFE, LIBERTY and the PURSUIT OF HAP from the courts of France and Great Britain, was: 'Under no condition, in no form and with no restric- ridiculed and stigmatized, as absurd and false tion, will the United States enter into any convention but our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes or treaty, or combined efforts of any sort or kind, with other nations, for the suppression of this trade." tion which asserted them to be true and self-

The reason of this policy was, the extreme evident. jealousy of the slave-holders, of giving any kind of countenance to foreign interference with any YANKEE Speculation.—We learn that a man question connected in the most remote degree when the slaveholder must be more convinced Southern Senators could be brought to assent to understanding that it should never be extended, of slavery!

a treaty with Great Britain, for co-operative but should be gradually and, at no distant day, begin to see that their ultraism is dangerous? Madison said, "it is wrong to admit into the be the candidate of the Democratic party, and in Pennsylvania laws for the gradual abolition Owing to severe sickness in the editor's family, are all in darkness, and must wait patiently for PERIOD NOT REMOTE." THOMAS JEFFERSON Said,

articles, as follows:

ed that, so far as may be in their power, it shall

Therefore the contracting parties stipulate the

rican coast.

accordance with the new and wholesome spirit displayed in this treaty.

WHAT DO THESE LIBERTY MEN WANT? WHAT ARE THEY CONTENDING FOR ? WHAT ARE THEY

Electors of Ohio! Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers and Working Men of all employments and pro-

Many of you have of late frequently heard the questions asked, which stand at the head of this article. Perhaps you have yourselves asked, What do these Liberty men want?-What are they contending for ?-What are they going to few moments' time and a fair and candid hearing? Your own best interests, the safety of your free institutions, the prosperity and honor of your beloved country, require it of you.

Many years ago the encroachments of British despotism upon the rights of men in America, And for many years past the country has beheld excited the apprehensions and aroused the indignation of our forefathers. They petitioned, for the prize of servility, and sacrificing, almost they entreated, they remonstrated; but peti- without a murmur, the interests and the honor tions, entreaties and remonstrances, were alike of the country and the integrity of the Constiunavailing. At length they appealed to arms, tution to the dictates of slaveholding arrogance. and the result of the conflict was the establish ment of American Independence.

Our Revolutionary Fathers, who asserted the principles of American liberty in opposition to the partizans of British encroachment, were the original Liberty men of this country; and ir those days to be called a Liberty man was to be urge upon all such powers the propriety and designated as an object of the hostility and reproach of the favorers of despotic power, but it was a designation of which our liberty-loving the laws of Maryland and Virginia ceased to fathers were not ashamed-it was a designation

They promulgated their principles in the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence, PINESS." These principles were denounced and their sacred honor, to maintain the declara-

The Constitution of the United States was established with strict regard to these principles. The system of slavery, which existed in some with slavery. How happens it, then, that in of the States, in direct and open violation of 1842, when the world is arrayed against slavery, these principles, was not adopted as a national institution, but left to the control and regulation

efforts against the slave trade? Do slaveholders wholly abolished by State authority. JAMES Were they afraid of provoking hostilities with Constitution the IDEA that there can be PROPERTY Great Britain? Is Mr. Calhoun, who wishes to IN MAN." GEORGE WASHINGTON Said, "there are who can never reach the presidency, unless by of slavery, which neither Maryland nor Virginia the help of northern votes, willing to do some- have at present; but which nothing is more thing to conciliate northern sentiment? We certain than that they must have and AT A "Nobody wishes more than I to see an abolition By the way, the two articles, after all, do not not only of the trade but of the condition of fulfil the pledge contained in the Treaty of slavery, and certainly nobody will be more will-Ghent. In the present treaty, that pledge is ing to encounter every sacrifice for that object," We publish to-day the treaty lately agreed recited in the preamble, as the basis of these In another place he says, "Can the LIBERTIES of a nation be thought secure when we have re-"And whereas, by the treaty concluded at moved their ONLY FIRM BASIS, a conviction in Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Matter of the gifts of God? That they are not to be lish Government, to become binding. There jesty, an article was agreed to, and inserted, in the gifts of Goo? That they are not to be the following tenor, viz: 'Art. 10. Whereas, the treaty, but we give it as we find it in the news- traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the princitraffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice: and whereas, that his justice cannot sleep forever." These both His Majesty and the United States are deare the common sentiments of all the great faand if nothing further in the shape of an agree sirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the treaty, we cannot but hail it with delight. How to accomplish so desirable an object: And understanding and consent that slavery was not to be extended, but was to be gradually yet speedily which must meet with the entire approbation of the anti-slavery people of this country, is wonderful. We cannot understand it. We fear there must be something yet kept back, and the Majesty the Onego of the United States of America, and ther Majesty the Onego of the United Kirs. and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United King- ADOPTED. Had it been supposed then, as some dom of Great Britain and Ireland, are determinassert now, that slavery is recognized, sanctioned, protected and perpetuated, by the Constitution, that instrument would have received universal condemnation, and would have been ment for the nation.

> Soon after the adoption of the Constitution, parties began to divide upon questions of inferior magnitude: and after the lapse of a few tional affairs, which has ever since continued to be felt and seen in its disastrous effects upon our national character and prosperity.

In framing the Constitution, our fathers, for full expectation that slavery was soon to cease Look now at the attitude of this Government, in all the States, had consented to depart from denounces the "traffic in slaves as irreconcila- ernment, that legislative representation should ble with the principles of justice and humanity;" be according to the number of free persons, and declares that it will do all in its power effectu- to concede to the slaveholding States a repreally to abolish it; binds itself to unite with sentation according to the number of free per-Great Britain in "all becoming representations sons and three-fifths of the slaves. The adoption and remonstrances with any and all powers of this rule converted the slave States into so within whose dominions such (slave) markets many aristocracies. The principle, if carried closing such markets at once and forever;" a single master, would entitle that single master while at the same time, it permits a most infer- to as many representatives in Congress, as a monstrous nature of the principle; for the fact We ask, can there be a slaveholder in all the that, as the case actually is, a number of masters country, so hardened in iniquity, as not to blush wield the power, which, in the case supposed, for such outrageous inconsistency? Of the would be exercised by one, does not affect at slaveholders themselves we would ask, in view all the character of the principle. The principle of the sacred pledge contained in the preamble is that every owner of a hundred slaves shall of Congress to break up at once and forever the (and there are some who own even a larger great slave-mart in the District of Columbia; to number,) shall have the political power of six pass laws for the abolition of the slave-trade on hundred and one freemen, that one hundred the American coast, and at least to make "all and three owners of a thousand slaves a piece becoming representations and remonstrances" shall have as much political power as the eighty to the Southern States of this Union, urging three thousand and odd free persons who comupon them to close the domestic market against pose the industrious population of the city of the domestic slave trade? We hope that peti- Cincinnati and of Hamilton county. It is hardly tions on this subject may be circulated far and necessary to say that such a principle as this, so wide, and sent in to the next Congress, so as wrong in itself, so dishonoring to free labor, and give that body an opportunity of legislating in so prejudicial to the interests of the non-slaveholding States, would never have been submitted to, had it been foreseen, not only that slavery would not cease but that the number of slaves would be increased four-fold in the first half

> century of the existence of the Republic. This principle has not only invested the slave holders with peculiar political power, but has constituted a bond of union among them, which has imparted double efficacy to that power, and has made it felt in all the operations of the government.

This influence thus felt, is denominated the Slave Power. It has ever united the slaveholders' representation in Congress in a solid phalanx, whenever any questions in regard to slavery have been agitated. It has dictated to the rival parties submission to its pretensions as the price of its support. It has been ever ready to abandon any party which resisted its demands, and to co-operate with any which yielded to them. When both yielded, its favors were bestowed on that which yielded most. the political parties contending with each other

This series of sacrifices commenced with the establishment of slavery by act of Congress in the District of Columbia. This District was ceded by Virginia and Maryland to the United States. By the terms of the Constitution as well as by the terms of the Deeds of Cession, Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the District and its inhabitants, from the moment it became national territory. From that moment have any force there. From that moment the slave codes of Virginia and Maryland ceased to operate there, and no man could be held as a slave under either of those codes for an hour or an instant. Slavery, then, had no legal existence in the District after the cessions until established by the act of Congress continuing in force the aws of the ceding States, including those relating to slavery.* Now where did Congress get

* Very different was the action of Congress in reference to the vast territory north-west of the Ohio, comprising what is now Ohlo, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wis nsin. This territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia and other slaveholding States; and as soon as Congress a quired undisputed control over it, they excluled slavery forever from its limits. But this was in 1787, when the obligation to restrict the extension of slavery was well understood and fulfilled in good faith, and before slavery had been made a source of political power to the masters by the adoption of the THREE FIFTHS RULES. Well would it have been for the country, if subsequent Congresses had fulfilled their obligations as faithfully. The sacred guarantees of the constitution would not have been broken down as they have been for the extension and perpetuation

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

by the re-enactment of the defunct slave laws? statement are not at hand. does not authorize Congress to establish slavery and not a single non Slaveholder.

Constitution.

Next came the purchase of Louisiana, by army and navy. which a vast territory was acquired to the Unithe ranks of the slaveholders in Congress.

and, to defend and perpetuate the slavery by protection and defence of the country. war against the Indians, the people have been taxed to the amount of forty millions.

Besides this, Congress has legislated, and the

understanding of our fathers that slavery should not be extended, but should be brought to an end by State legislation, has been violated!

Nothing, that the number of slaves has increased

Nothing, that the number of slaves has increased

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more and more manifest.

was either right or constitutional.

foreign negotiations and give tone to the whole large enough of itself, to create a demand for the holders have furnished TEN, the non-slavehold- our ministers to England, been in fact the repreers four; the third of the four being "the northern man with southern principles," and United States, to the Cornlaw aristocracy of Great ican Anti-Slavery Society. It will be seen that the fourth pledged to the slaveholders under Britain. the "October pea of Virginia."

occupy the Chair for only THREE SESSIONS, and shamefully lost sight of. that for many years past it has been the practice Disgusted with this scene and impatient of sub-

their power to establish slavery in the District been slaveholders, but the means of an accurate confined to the slave states. They insist upon the

The Constitution gives Congress the right to lay Of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. ly exists, & that the right of petition and of free since the last number, that we hardly know how taxes, to regulate commerce, to coin money, and States, which has jurisdiction of all questions, discussion and tree printing be preserved invio- to dispose of them. to do various other things; but where is the in regard to the constitutionality of Slavery, all late. They deny the right of the present governclause which gives it the power to establish questions between the States, and the citizens of ment to tax the people for the defence and perpetslavery? There is no such clause; and if there different States, and all questions between aliens uation of slavery, beyond its constitutional limits; be none, then Congress neither has nor ever and American citizens, the Slaveholders have and they deny, with equal explicitness, the right informed, was a very large and spirited one. political action. had any such power, for Congress has no power furnished seventeen, and the non Slaveholders of the general government to interfere with the Washington's pledge seemed to meet the approwhich it does not derive from the Constitution. ten. During the last twelve years six Slavehold- legal existence of slavery in the States, when it But this is not all. The Constitution not only ers have been appointed Justices of this Court, is sanctioned by the local constitutions and laws.

power, by declaring that "no person shall be the Executive Chair; a Secretary of State, pledg-erty," and that these ends cannot be obtained, undeprived of life, liberty or property, without due ed to the Slaveholders, conducts our foreign nego- less free labor be made honorable, and the free Slavery in the District of Columbia, then, is the deliberations of the House of Representa- that the government be restored to the original sheer usurpation, maintained by the slaveholder and the Slaveholde ers and subservient parties in defiance of the Court are Slaveholders; and the Slaveholders fur- control of the slave power, and that the ruins of

ted States from France. On the completion of ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE SLAVE POWER! In rights and to vindicate the just claims of liberty the purchase French law ceased to have force consequence of this, freedom of speech has been and free labor against all opponents. in the territory: Congress alone could legislate suppressed, the right of petition violated, the refor it, and as we have seen Congress had no monstrances of the free states treated with con- such a party as this! You have adhered to the power to establish slavery any where. Yet tempt, and a member of Congress actually pun- other parties many years, and each has been in where he intended to address the people, and we hitherto been violently opposed to the Anti-Sla-Congress did establish slavery in Louisiana by ished for asserting plain propositions of Constitu- power by turns. What have you gained by it?law, and this unconstitutional slavery continues tional law, now generally admitted to be such! What can you ever gain by it? What can be gainto this day, and three slave States have already And yet the population of the Free States is ed by adhering to parties which are forever combeen carved out of the territory, and their Sen- double that of the Slave States; the products of promising principles for the sake of party sucators and Representatives have been added to the Free States are nearly double that of the Slave cess. Think fellow citizens of these things, and States, though the latter have nearly three mil- act as wise patriotic men. Next came the purchase of Florida, and again lions of Slaves to help their free population; and The Liberty party has been but recently revi-Congress, without constitutional warrant, estab- the Free States have always furnished far the ved; but its creed is as old as the declaration of lished slavery in the newly acquired territory; largest proportion of troops and money for the independence and is the same which lives in the

political economy and in common experience, on its banner these cheering words "Liberty, Executive has negotiated, at enormous expense to the nation, and without any constitutional authority, in behalf of slavery and the slave trade in American vessels on the seas, until at length slavery has come to be regarded as a naturated by Slave labor, and the leavishas the vaccuum created by Slave labor, and the leavishas the vaccuum created by Slave labor, and the leavishas to the Liberty Party meeting held in that place on the Liberty Party meeting held in that place on the State Labor, General Education, and gave the banner to the place on the 5th of September.

Equal Rights, Free Labor, General Education, and the lateration congress, and to report the same to the Liberty Party meeting held in that place on the 5th of September.

Ashtabula.—A Liberty Convention was held for Governor Leicester King, a man honored at Andover, Ashtabula co., 10th August. John the vaccuum created by Slave labor, and the leavishas the lateration congress, and to report the same to the Liberty Party meeting held in that place on the 5th of September.

Ashtabula.—A Liberty Convention was held and portunity of doing as he desting, observed to him that he now had an opportunity of doing as he desting of the country of the converted at the lateration congress, and to report the same to the Liberty Party meeting held in that place on the 5th of September.

Ashtabula.—A Liberty Convention was held at Andover, Ashtabula co., 10th August. John the vaccuum created by Slave labor, and the leavishas the lateration congress, and to report the same to the Liberty Party meeting held in that place on the 5th of September.

Ashtabula.—A Liberty Convention was held at Andover, Ashtabula co., 10th August. John the lateration congress, and to report the lateration congress, and

Now have the freemen of the country no inNow have the freemen of t terest in all this? Is it nothing to them that the fixed at 70,680 persons for each member. Why him, seem to feel inclined once more to give their its abolition demands the first attention of every howerful and head addresses. One White re-slavery? Is it nothing to them that slavery is round number 70,000? Because by adding 680 cause they say it is impossible to elect him. Let maintained, in defiance of the plain letter and the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and such remember that it is not more impossible to the color of a man's skin, are manifestly unequal, the Liberty party, they would have been considspirit of the constitution in the District of Colum- Massachusetts, are each deprived of one mem- elect him than it is to elect one at least of the oth- unjust, and absurd, contrary to the word of God, bia, the seat of the National Government? Nober. If the ratio 70,000 had been adopted, all ers; and that his election would be almost certain Resolved, That the laws of this State in regard the midst of a society of slaveholders, whose ber. But this would have given the free States member that the Governor of Ohio has no politilanguage of Lasayette, "its dark spot on the face Slave States, of which 70,680 would deprive erty principles, than a vote for either of the othof the nation?" Is it nothing that the general them, what clamors should we have heard for the er candidates can possibly be under any circum-

four-fold and is still rapidly augmenting? Nothing that yest territories have been acquired

The other fact to which your attention is parrapid growth and increasing strength of the Libthing that yest territories have been acquired.

Resolved, That if the electors of this State who thing, that vast territories have been acquired and paid for chiefly out of the earnings of free labor. The slaveholders have sought, by nelabor, and then, in violation of good faith, in gociation to secure and to a great extent have se- day, they must gain the ascendancy; for they are Governor at the ensuing election, by an overviolation of the common dictates of humanity, cured the markets of Europe for Cotton and Rice, the principles of genuine democrary & of the Con- whelming majority. made the abodes of slavery and the elements of and the whole force of the national diplomacy is new slave States? Nothing, that millions upon millions have been drawn from the common treasury of the country, filled mainly by taxes and adequate and promptly paying markets as detreasury of the country, filled mainly by taxes not adequate and promptly paying markets as de- must and will prevail:" on free labor, to defend and perpetuate the sirable for the products of free labor as the proslavery thus wrongfully and unconstitutionally ducts of slave labor? Why then, are these mar- ders to the work despond or look backward. Let which is as follows: established? Nothing, that the character of the kets enjoyed by the products of slave labor alone, them nominate their county candidates every established? Nothing, that the character of the whole nation is degraded in the eyes of the civilized world, and its resources squandered, by negotiation in behalf of unconstitutional slavery, and slaveholding on the seas in American vessand slaveholding on the seas in American vessels?

But this is not all. The interests as well as nistical to those of free laborers: and no gov- extravagance until their resources and credit are Liberty Party. ernment, where slaveholders have the predom- alike exhausted, and then bankruptcy, such as we agement of free labor and the extension of free of Southern debts, due either directly to them or of the common schools of the State, and distinto those who owe them. It is estimated that the guished for his untiring zeal in the cause of the By offering their political support to the party debt now due from the slave states to the free education of the people, and not less known and litical action in the form of distinct political orwhich would most completely surrender itself states, which will never be paid, exceed THREE distinguished for business capacity, simplicity of ganization as the chief instrumentality for the to their control, the slaveholders early acquired HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! and that the debt habits and integrity of life. The candidates for accomplishment of the objects above specified. an ascendancy in the government which has due the city of Cincinnati alone exceeds Two Representatives are Amos Moore, Wm. Carey & been continually extended and strengthened: MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! Both these estimates, are R. G. Kendall. The first is a practical mechan-offices named:—For Senator, Stephen Baldwin; and the truth of the propositions of the preced- probably under the truth. All along the river here ic, a self-made man, Well informed, honest, indus- for Representative, Alpha Wright; for Auditor, ing paragraph has been continually becoming and every where through the State, are the wrecks trious and capable. The second is an old citizen Charles Capp; for Treasurer, Timothy Hudson; of the accumulations of industry, which have been of the county, a practical farmer, who has al- for Sheriff, Charles R. Hamlin; for Commission-Of the Presidents, the slaveholders have fur- shattered by slaveholding insolvency. Here is ready been honored by his fellow citizens with er, John Hall; for Coroner, John Lane. nished six, occupying the presidential chair reason enough, and here is the true reason for the the same trust for which he is now a candidate, forty-one years; the non-slaveholding States derangement of the currency, the suspension of and eminently worthy of it. The last is a physi- were adopted: have furnished four, occupying the chair twelve specie payments, and universal distress. And all cian of Green Township, recommended to the supyears and one month. Of the four northern this evil might have been avoided, had the Gov-Presidents one was compelled to pledge himself ernment legislated and negociated for free labor, to the slaveholders and their policy in advance, as preseveringly and efficiently as it has for slave erty. and all were obliged to yield to them more than labor. We might have had better markets at home and far better markets abroad. The Eng-Of the Secretaries of State, who conduct all lish market might have been opened, a market diplomatic intercourse of the country, the slave- greater portion of our surplus production, had not Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society. prosperity, as for the emancipation of those in ers roun; the third of the four being "the sentatives of the slaveholding aristocracy of the

Mr. Garrison is to pay us a visit. We shall try slavery in their sympathies; since the exercise and welcome him at Oakland. If he could visit Cincinnati, it would afford us much gratification.

Mr. Garrison is to pay us a visit. We shall try slavery in their sympathies; since the exercise of these rights must, in the very nature of the case, he either for or against slavery. Resolved. That as a slavery is not proceed to the slave of the exercise of the exercise of these rights must, in the very nature of the case, he either for or against slavery. Resolved. That as a slavery is not proceed to the slave of the exercise of the exercise of these rights must, in the very nature of the case, he as also the case, he can be cased to the slavery in their sympathies; since the exercise of these rights must, in the very nature of the case, he can be cased to the slavery in their sympathies. tives, who appoint all the committees, who pre- which is above set forth. Neither party is capapare the business of legislation, and make the ble of opposing any effectual resistance to the op- largely attended, by Anti-Slavery people of all labor to each other; therefore it is not to be exreports which stand as the opinions of the nation, pressions of the slave power. Heated violence upon the subjects reported on, before the world, towards each other and recklessness in the emthe Slaveholders have furnished ten Speakers, oc- ployment of means to exalt themselves on the cupying the Chair THIRTY-SEVEN years, the non- ruins of each other, characterize both. The great Slaveholders six, occupying the Chair seventeen object of the leaders of both seems to be to secure years. The facts, that for the last THIRTY-THREE for themselves and their partizans, power and years, non Slaveholders have been permitted to place. The great interests of the country are

of Slaveholding speakers to appoint majorities of mission to the despotic and unconstitutional ex- bor and the working man. Slaveholders on nearly all, if not all, the most actions of the slave power, a portion of the peoimportant committees, strikingly illustrate the ple have rallied again under the old standard of rapid growth and terrible despotism of the Slave

Liberty and the Constitution. They avow thempower.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard is rapid growth and terrible despotism of the Slave

Liberty and the Constitution. They avow theminformed that our paper is regularly mailed to its informed that our paper is regularly mailed to its too which abolitionists require in those whom they would support for office, but in addition they against any of its proceedings. selves the open uncompromising opponents of the address; so that if any be missing, the fault is require good moral character, strict adherence to tempore, a similar disproportionate number has of the old compact by which slavery was to be larly.

extinction of slavery wherever it unconstitutionalthey believe that the constitution was ordained "to but expressly prohibits the exercise of any such At this moment a Slaveholding President fills establish justice and secure the blessings of lib-

tiations; a Slaveholding Speaker presides over laborer be secured in all his rights. They demand ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT | will not be ashamed or afraid to stand up for the

the real interests of the country have suffered either from wilful hostility or criminal indifference.

The means their ascendancy in the legislation.

The modern ascendancy in the legislation and advantage to his constituents. It is of May, Miss Cogshall, one of the Episcopal Mission. "She died as she time as the vigilance committee might designate: of Judge King, had an excellent effect in preparing the minds of the people for the meeting on the little in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this place, a few days previous to the arrival chair with honor to himble the Convention adjourned to meet at such in this p

And let none of those who have put their shoul-

and inflexible attachment to the principles of Lib-

With such a ticket here, and similar tickets in may at all events deserve it.

We call attention to the announcement, in an-We hope the Conventions of the Society may be to liberty than are the interests of slave and free sorts, and creeds, and politics.

Tracts.

for you. Only a dollar a hundred. The address published in to-day's paper, will constitute the portant interests of the nation, may be committed body of the tract, which will be No. XV. of the series. Next week, we shall publish a tract duly regard the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, the House to enter such protest on its Journal.

Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, the House to enter such protest on its Journal. body of the tract, which will be No. XV. of the with greater safety to the protection of men who showing what the slaveholder thinks of free la-

Materials have so accumulated on our hands,

The Anti-Slavery men, all over the State, appear full of life.

RIPLEY .- The Convention at Ripley, we are bation of nearly all present.

FRANKFORT .- At Frankfort, though the weath-

suitable candidate for Congress, and to report the of party. A person present, converted at the late

every freeman at the polls.

Resolved, That the laws which are based upon

thing, that the representatives of free laborers must legislate in a place where free labor is dis
as under the ratio 70,680; and each of the four ty to be sound, correct and vitally important, much as they are an invasion of the rights of conhonored and free laborers contemned, and in States named, would have had an additional mem- would rally to his support. Let them also re- science, a disgrace to our State, and a contempt

Resolved, That with the experience we now whole social influence is hostile to free labor and four more members in the House of Representatives, and that a vote for Governor is a mere have, it is in vain to look to either of the two expression of political principle, and that a vote great political parties as such, which divide the of the Liberty party in connection with either of

Resolved, That J. R. Giddings, our Represen-

Summit.—The Liberty men assembled in Con- ing. They ganized, under a constitution, the 2d article of of the Dagon of Slavery were present. We h

But this is not all. The interests as well as the feelings of slaveholders are directly antagothe feelings of slaveholders are directly antagoThis system enables them to live in idleness and to buy cheap and on credit. The interests as well as tinction of party, holding in good faith the constitutional principles and political doctrines of the slaveholders upon the right of periods of the slaveholders are directly antagoThis system enables them to live in idleness and to buy cheap and on credit. The interests as well as the constitutional principles and political doctrines of the slaveholders upon the right of periods of the slaveholders upon the right of the slaveholders upon the right of periods of the slaveholders upon the right of the slaveholders upon the ri rights of the free States, upon the right of peti- the sake of the loaves and fishes. rights of the free States, upon the right of petition, of personal locomotion, upon the freedom of the nominations already made seem to be judicious. It may perhaps be useful to say a word upon the Legislative ticket nominated for Hamilinance, will be permitted to be controlled by have witnessed, ensues. Ask those who are suffer- dicious. It may perhaps be useful to say a word to escape throughout these United States a special circumstance and the privileges of the post office; in short, but a very respectable audience assembled in the any other than slaveholders and the tools of ing most intensely under the present distress, and upon the Legislative ticket nominated for Hamiltical illustration of the principle recognized in forcible manner, he delivered an address of upslaveholders, nor will the policy of such a government be ever steadily directed to the encour
their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government between their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government between their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government between their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government between their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government between their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government between their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government between their embarrassment and ruin to the non-payment of the such a government of the su al security and the pursuit of happiness, -- and in our associate capacity we propose

The following candidates were chosen for the agreed to support the above ticket, at the October

The following resolutions, after full discussion,

Resolved, That Abolitionists ought no longer port of his fellow citizens by capacity, character to sacrifice the interests of the slave to partisan interests, that the political, agricultural, com- such difficulties as attended the McLeod case, mercial and manufacturing prosperity of this country depend upon the abolition of slavery, and that as freemen, we are not only to remember the other counties, if we cannot command success we slave as bound with him, but as political freemen of the President; and so the operation of the land we are bound to employ the ballot-box in the form distribution act is suspended, the President havof distinct political organization, as well for the protection and perpetuity of our own liberty and

Resolved, That as slavery is not more oppos pected that the same legislation should favor both upon the House passed the following resolutions. interests, and it is to be expected that while slavery exists in any of the States, it will continue to distract the councils of our National Legisla-Send in your orders. The tracts are waiting ture whenever they attempt to legislate for the stitution and Laws and the usual course of pub-

common interests of our country.

Resolved, That the financial and all other imhands of either political parties.

ands of either political parties.

Resolved, That strong professed attachment to entered on the journal:

Resolved, That the President of the United Resolved, That the President to this House Of the residents of the parties appointed, pro extention of slavery; they demand the fulfilment in the post-office. We receive the Standard, regular disproportionate number has of the old compact by which slavery was to be larly.

Resolved, That whatever is the duty of the nation is the duty of every individual in the nation, and the fact that we are in the minority does not absolve us from that duty, nor furnish a reason why we should not act out our principles.

DAYTON .- A friend writes-

Dayton, Sept. 1st, 1842. er was extremely unpropitious, five hundred peo- the 15th ult., attended by Messrs. King, Lewis, has engaged to attend. It is expected also, our ple assembled, and listened with great interest. and Morris, was indeed a grand affair. It was talented brother Charles Lenox Remond, than We regret exceedingly, that owing to a most better than the boldest had ever idared to hope. whom none has better right, and few equal ability to plead the cause of the bondman, will be preperemptory call on professional duty, Judge King The Court House was crowded with intelligent sent at these meetings, and perhaps other of our was compelled, in haste, to proceed home from and attentive listeners, most of them remained distinguished Anti-Slavery advocates from the Frankfort, giving up the appointments at Athens until the close of the meeting; which continued East. It is likely this will prove a more interestment at Athens was painful. At McConnelsville, ecution, especially Judge King's. "He won gol- Committee especially and earnestly invite the atnish, also, a large majority of the officers of the government be placed in the hands of honest men, we learn from the Whig Standard, the Convendence of all. Let the friends of the Ohio Awith whatever party heretofore associated, who tion was held according to appointment,—that the given that he would again address the citizens of verted that it would be present.—We have number was respectable, and that Goodeil Buck-our county, not a house in town would scarcely sand dollars to promote Anti-Slavery operations ingham and other speakers were present. We hold the people. The effect of these speeches during the ensuing year. At these meetings it trust Judge King will be enabled to resume the upon the citizens of this place, in removing their will be proper to consider how this is to be done. route at New Lisbon. Mr. Lewis left some time prejudices against the Liberty party, was truly Let every Anti-Slavery man in the State, no matsince, though in poor health, for Steubenville, wonderful. One man of some note, who had ter what his creed, or his politics, come. Let where he intended to address the people, and we presume he was present at Cadiz.

HARRISON.—An adjourned meeting of the Liberty men, for Harrison county, was held August

Crty men, for Harrison county, was held August

Crt 2d, at Cadiz,—A. F. Hanna, Chairman; W. Lee, same class remarked, that if three such teams as ing what Abolitionism is—or to see how fast it is na, for Representative; James Lewis, for Auditor; Edward Vanhorn, for Commissioner.

A. F. Handrey and Morris could traverse the State before the election, King would be elected this fall. Another remarked that he had become dissatisfied with the White party and believed by ditor; Edward Vanhorn, for Commissioner.

Messrs. Alex. Willson, Richard Hammond, should have to join the Liberty party, to carry largest proportion of troops and money for the independence and is the same which lives in the protection and defence of the country.

Nor is this all. It is an established fact, in in the district, for the purpose of nominating a good men brought out as candidates, irrespective

length slavery has come to be regarded as a nather the vaccuum created by Slave labor, and the legislational concern, instead of a State concern, as it is a few scattering of our country has been so shared and the terminal concern, as it is a few scattering of our country has been so shared and the terminal concern. tional concern, instead of a State concern, as it tion of our country has been so shaped, and the tegrity, thoroughly acquainted with the resources Hunter, A. Coleman, S. Hills, L. Bissell, and S. Why, said the former, the Whigs thought it not really is; and has been taken into the special Slaveholders have been careful to preserve by every and wants of the State, and eminently capable of Plumb, were appointed a Vigilance Committee. best to attend the meeting, but I am sorry I did not filling the Gubernaterial chair with honor to him-

delivered those speeches without any reference to

FRANKFORT .- A friend writes-

Hillsboro', Aug. 29th, 1842. DOCTOR BAILEY :- On Friday last, the 26th inst I attended the Liberty Convention, at Frankfort, in Ross county. The day was wet, and very undays' rain, were very muddy and slippery, and no house, which we were told would conveniently seat three hundred persons. The house was w 💆 filled, and it was believed that not less than that number were present. Messrs. King and Morris then addressed the audience for about four hours, in a style and manner that was deeply interesting to all present. After the able expose of the encroachments of the slave power upon the insti-tutions and interests of the free North, Mr. M., near the close of the meeting, read and explained Duffey, Columbus in our hearing, what he appropriately called the Washington pledge, and upon taking the vote of the people present, there was scarcely an individual who did not respond in the affirmative by ris-

I do not know whether any of the worshippers his own account. flying rumors of muttered threats in the region round about, but saw nothing but decency, order The objects of this association shall be in the and the most respectful attention. It appeared

LIBERTY TICKET,
For the counties of Adams, Highland & Fayette, FOR REPRESENTATIVES: William Edwards, of Fayette, Adam B. Wilson, of Highland.

The friends at the Convention, at Frankfort

Yours, for the slave, Reports from Athens, Guernsey, and Union counties, deferred till the next number.

Congress.

August 31st, after a session of nine months UNIVERSAL HUMAN LIBERTY, announce and advocate lacking five days, Congress adjourned.

The remedial justice bill, calculated to prevent was passed.

The new Tariff bill has received the sanction ing retained in his hands, till after the adjournment of Congress, the bill passed to repeal the o'clock, A.M. restrictive clause of that act.

The bill providing for the taking of evidence n cases of contested elections, passed by both Houses, has also failed to become a law, from A LL persons interested will take notice, that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1842. Elias Mayer sucd out of the

Before the adjournment, the President sent in a protest against the action of the House, in relation to his veto of the former Tariff bill; where-

Resolved, That while this House is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Conlic business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognise any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of this House, declaring such votes and proceedings of this formal process and a celtar. Also a frame house has 7 rooms and a celtar. Also a frame house has 8 rooms and a celtar. to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach

Anti-Slavery Convetion in Ohio.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Convention at Cadiz: Harrison Co. Ohio. commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday why we should not act out our principles.
Resolved, That by carrying our principles to the ballot-box, we do not abandon moral and religious means but evince the strength of our resolutions. The strength of our resolutions are not strength of our resolutions. ligious means, but evince the strength of our moral and religious principles by corresponding be held in Granville or somewhere in central Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 21st of October—but of this, particular notice will be given, should the arrangement be positively made. At all these Conventions, that pioneer Mr. Editor:—The meeting in this place, on in the Anti-Slavery cause, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, every pro-slavery man come-let our slave-holdproperly distributed among the friends, who will entertain them.

A. BROOKE, Secretary. By order of the Executive Com nittee.

All the papers in the State of Ohio, friendly to the cause of human liberty, will please copy.

Obitnarn.

DIED-In this city, on Monday, the 23d inst. ROBERT CON, infant son of Mr. J. S. and Mrs. S. A. MERRIL, aged six months.

At Cape Palmas, Western Africa, on the 4th

NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR. LEICESTER KING.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—FOR STATE SENATE—Sam'l, Lewis. For Representatives—R. G. Kendall, A. Moore, William Carey. MIAML—FOR STATE SENATE—W. B. Johnson. For MIAMI.—FOR STATE SENATE—W. B. Johnson. FOR REPRESENTATIVES—W. Hamilton, H. H. McCorkle. PORTAGE.—FOR STATE SENATE—Stephen Baldwin.—FOR REPRESENTATIVES—C. B. Curtis, Sanuel Histings, TRUMBULL.—FOR STATE SENATE—Ephraim Brown. FOR REPRESENTATIVES—B. F. Hoffman, E. P. Farmer.

MEDINA .- FOR REPRESENTATIVE-Timothy Burr. GUERNSEY-FOR REPRESENTATIVE-David B. Fordyce. SUMMIT-For SENATOR-Stephen Baldwin-For REP RESENTATIVE-Alpha Wright. SUMMIT—FOR SENATOR—Stephen Baldwin—FOR KEP RESENTATIVE—Alpha Wright. COLUMBIANA—FOR REPRESENTATIVES—George Sloan,

Isaac Pierce.
HARRISON-For REPRESENTATIVES-A. F. Hanna. ADAMS, HIGHLAND, and FAYETTE—For Representatives—William Edwards, Adam B. Wilmon.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Samuel Lewis, Salmon P. Chase, Thos. Morris, Manly Chapin, W. H. Brisbane, A. Moore, Cincinnati; John

Business Items.

Three dollars were received from J Calkins, June 20th, were then requested to be seated, and 1842, and paid up his subscription to No 326 I find no record of money sent by P Bowman, in Au-

J A Morton I have credited on my books according to

RECEIPTS OF THE PHILANTHROPIST, for the week ending Saturday, August 27th, 1842—Thomas Donaldson, \$4 00: W collins, J collins, A collins, J Babcock, J Shg-

RECEIPTS OF THE PHILANTHROPIST for the week.

RECEIPTS ON PLEDGES-From Greene county Anti Slavery Society, \$20 000; Thomas Lee, of Cadiz,

RECEIPTS FOR TRACTS-From Troy \$6 00.

Lorain County Liberty Convention An adjourned meeting of the Liberty Men, of Lorain county, will be held at the court house, in Elyria, on Mon-DAY, the 19th of September, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating State and county officers;

at which the Honorable LEICESTER KING,

the Liberty candidate for Governor; and the Honorable SAMUELLEWIS, late Superintendant of common schools in Obio, and other gentlemen are expected to be present and address the convention.

Let no Liberty Man fail to be present—all honest men of other political parties, who desire to hear the friends of

their principles and measures, are respectfully invited to WOOSEY WELLES, LYMAN J. BURNEL, HORACE HAMLIN.

REV. J BLANCHARD is delivering a short course of Sermons on the above subject, on Sabbath mornings, at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 10

HAMILTON COUNTY. SCT.

Superior Court of Cinchanti, within and for said County, against Marcus Bilzheim, a writ of Foreign Attachment, in Covenant, for the sum of \$260 00, which writ has been duly returned "Executed." duly returned "Executed."

CHASE & BALL, Esgrs, Att'ys. (Attest.)

DANIEL GANO, Clerk, S. C. C.

CISCINNATI, Aug. 31, 1842.

Iaw6w.

OUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A good Brick House with 10 rooms, a half and a cellar, situated on 8th street. The lot is 22 by 80 feet.
Two brick houses and lots on Brondway. Each house has 5 rooms, an attic, and a cellar. Each lot is 80 by 100 feet.

with 5 rooms and a porch. The lot is 25 by 156 feet.

Lots or goods will be received in part payment.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY.

No. 11, East Fourth street. Sept 10 tf.

PATENT RIGHTS.

PERSONS desitous of securing their inventions or improvements by LETTERS PATENT, or having other business to transact at the Patent Office, may save TROUR-Query!--Since the Tariff bill has passed, what

| District the transfer of the passed of the passed

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to m more comely than liberty."—MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows At the day-break is done, And the cheeks of the morning Are red with the sun; When he sinks in his glory At eve from the view, And calls up the planet To blaze in the blue,

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see. More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend Of the bow is above. Like a collar of light, On the bosom of love; When the moon in her mildness, Is floating on high, Like a banner of silver Hung out in the sky; There is beauty. But earth hath no beauty to see, More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness, Unvaried in hue. When the shadows are veiling The breast of the blue; When the voice of the tempest At midnight is still. And the spirit of solitude Sobs on the hill. There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,

Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free In the breath of the morning, When nature's awake, And calls up the chorus To chant of the brake; In the voice of the echo Unbound in the woods, In the warbling of streams

Like the thrice hallow'd sight of a nation that's free? When the striving of surges Is mad on the main, Like the charge of a column Of plumes on the plain: When the thunder is up From his cloud cradled sleep, And the tempest is treading The path of the deep, There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,

And the foaming of floods,

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,

Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free? The following poetical effusion is copied from 'The Anti Blavery Picknick,' to the pages of which they were contri-

buted by that excellent poet and warm-hearted philanthro pist, JOHN PIERPOINT. Unchain the Laborer.

> Strike from that laborer's limbs his chain! In the fierce sun the iron burns; By night, it fills his dreams with pain By day, it galls him as he turns.

Yes, and Your dreams it visits too, When Fear stands o'er your restless bed, And shakes it in your ears, till you Tremble as at an earthquake's tread

The chain, that binds you to your slave, Binds you to him, with links so strong. That you must wear it to your grave, If, all your days, you do him wrong

Then break his chain, and let him go. And, with the spirit of a man, Earn your own bread; and you shall know Peace, that you know not now, nor can

Yea, from his body, and your soul, Throw off the load while yet you may; Thus strive, in faith, for heaven's high goal, And wait, in hope, the Judgment Day.

An Awful Chasm.

From Kendull's Santa Fe Sketches-Picayune.

right and cloudless, the sun rising from out in Vassalborough in this county. The handker the prairie in all its majesty. Singular as it able perfection—this could not be expected; but may appear, nearly every shower we had came they were evenly wove, firm, and heavy, and in the night from the time we left Austin until would no doubt wear twice as long as most of we reached the Mexican settlements. Again those imported. The feeding of silk worms and we spent a couple of hours drying our blankets. the reeling of silk from the cocoons is easy, light then saddled up and pursued our journey, and still in a northwest direction.

suddenly came upon an immense rent or chasm his own family, and keep his worms in his house in the earth, far exceeding in depth the one we or barn, while he supplies them with all their had so much difficulty in crossing the day be-capital stock from his own garden. How many fore. No one was aware of its existence until calculated, when we understand that in ten years we were immediately upon its brink, when a from 1830 to 1840, there were imported into the spectacle, exceeding in grandeur any thing we United States, silk goods to the amount of over had previously witnessed, came suddenly in view. Not a tree or bush, no outline whatever marked its position or course, and we were all lost in amazement and wonder as one by one gether, or tobacco, or of any thing else except we left the double-file ranks and rode up to the cotton. verge of the vawning abyss.

hundred or a thousand feet, from three to five climate; but this is matter of little consequence the very depths of the earth. Below, an occasional spot of green relieved the eye, and a small stream of water, now rising to the view, then sinking beneath some huge rock, was bubbling and foaming along. Immense walls, columns, ries, falling upon an immense prairie, had here on many subjects of vital concernment to the wel found a reservoir, and there working up the dif- fare of this government and country. ferent veins of earth and stone, had formed these strange and fanciful shapes.

west than we were traveling, and we were at once convinced that they all centered at a common convinced that they all centered that they all cent mon crossing close by. In this conjecture we only one line of benevolent or patriotic effort. were not disappointed, for a trot of half an hour We welcome such men as DANIEL RAYMOND to brought us into a large road, the thoroughfare the West, and to the Press of the West. along which millions of Indians, buffalo, and The Western Statesman, is a small cheap mustangs had travelled for years. Perilous as paper, nowise pretending in its general air and mustangs had travelled for years. Perilous as the descent looked, we well knew there was no Its moderate size leaves it room to grow,—and other near. The lead mule was again started grow, we may be sure it will, if Daniel Raymond ahead, the steadier and older horses were next keeps his hand steadily upon it, -and very rich ir driven over the sides, while the more skittish matter, we are sure it will grow to be, if the matand intractable brought up the rear. Once in ter is furnished from the rich and true mintage of the narrow path which led circuitously down the deep descent there was no turning back, and our maddened animals finally reached the bottom in safety. Several large stones were loosened from their fastenings by our men during the frightful descent. They would leap, dash and thunder down the precipitous sides and

terrific crash.

showing that they had made it a resting place. We. too, halted a couple of hours, to give our horses an opportunity to graze and rest themto the south, winding up the steep and ragged

sides of the precipice.

As we journeyed along this dell all were struck with admiration at the strange and fanciful figures made by the washing of the waters during the rainy season. In some places perfect walls, formed of a redish clay, were seen standing, and were they any where else it would be impossible to believe that other than the hand of man had formed them. The vein of which these walls were composed was of even thick-these walls were composed was of even the composition of the waters, and a sunt of the composition of the waters, and a sunt of the composition of the waters, and a sunt of the composition of the waters, and a sunt of the composition of the waters, and a sunt of the composition of the waters, sides of the precipice. ness, very hard, and ran perpendicularly; and when the softer sand which surrounded them was washed away, the veins still remained standing upright, in some places one hundred feet high and three or four hundred feet in length.

Columns, too, were there, and such was their architectural order, and so much of chaste grandeur was there about them, that we were lost in wonder and admiration. In other places the breast-works of forts would be plainly visible, then again the frowning turrets of some castle of the olden time. Cumbrous pillars of some mighty pile raised to religion or royalty were scattered about, regularity was strangely mixed up with ruin and disorder, and Nature had done it all. Niagara has been considered one of her wildest freaks;-but Niagara sinks into insignificance when compared with the wild grandeur of this awful chasm. Imagination carried us back to Thebes, to Palmyra, and to ancient Athens, and we could not help thinking we were now among their ruins.

Our passage of this place was effected with the greatest difficulty. We were obliged to carry our rifles, holsters and saddle-bags in our hands, and in clambering up a steep pitch one of the horses, striking his shoulder against a projected rock, was precipitated some fifteen or twenty feet directly upon his back. All thought he must be killed by the fall, but singular enough he rose immediately, shook himself, and a second effort in climbing proved more successful -the animal had not received the slightest apparent injury.

By the middle of the afternoon we were all safely across, after spending five or six hours completely shut out from the world. Again we found ourselves upon the !evel prairie, and on looking back, after proceeding some hundred yards, not a sign of the immense chasm was visible. The waste we were then upon was at least two hundred and fifty miles in width and two chasms I have mentioned were the re servoirs, and at the same time the conductors of the heavy quantity of rain which falls upon it during the wet season to the running streams. The prairie is undoubtedly the largest in the world, and the chasms are in perfect keeping with the size of the prairie.

At sundown, we halted at the side of a wa ter-hole, and encamped for the night. By this time many of the men were entirely out of provisions, while those who still had a little beef left, had saved it by stinting themselves on the previous days. The worst of our sufferings had now commuced.

vise those who have mulberry trees, to extend their cultivation. They will be wanted. We were last week shown several pocket handker-The morning of the 3rd September broke chiefs, made in the family of Elder Jesse Martin, an extensive stable, which is under the care of chiefs were not dressed or colored with remarkwork, suitable for old or infirm men, and for women and children; and has this advantage over cotton manufactures, that any individual with an We had scarcely gone six miles before we acre of land, or less, can do the business all in

The mulberry can be cultivated in any part of In depth it could not have been less than eight the United States. The winter kills the unripe wood of most varieties of the mulberry, in this hundred yards in width, and at the point where for the best way is to cut off the tops lower down we first struck it, the sides were nearly perpen- than the winter kills them, after which they wil dicular. A sickly sensation of dizziness was send out new shoots with great luxuriance in a felt by all as we looked down, as it were, into winter; and growing in this way, the leaves are

RAYMOND'S WESTERN STATESMAN. The known ability of DANIEL RAYMOND, whose work on "Political Economy," has earned him in some places what appeared to be arches, rank among the first civilians and the most vigorwere seen standing, worn by the water undoubtedly, and so perfect in form that we could with difficulty be brought to believe that the hand of per. It will be, in a sense in which few of the man was not upon them. The rains of centu- mere party prints of the times are, sound authority

Mr. Raymond is a brother of the late Judge Raymond of Louisiana, and a nephew of Judge Hill house of New Haven, Con .- of a family eminent Before reaching the chasm we had crossed for talent and noble uprightness of character. He numerous large trails leading a little more to the is a statesman, without being a hackneyed parti-

his mind .- Western Episcopal Observer. Reciprocity .- It is but a few years since ma chinery was exported from Lowell, to put cotton mills into operation in Russia, and a company of nechanics went out from the Manchester of America to superintend their erection. Having accomplished the purposes of their Mission, and thunder down the precipitous sides and returned about two years since; one of them strike against the bottom far below us with a bringing with him a beautiful Russian girl, to whom he was married shortly after his arrival.

We found a running stream at the bottom, For three weeks past it has rained more or Real Estate for Sale or Exchange for a We found a running stream at the bottom, and on the opposite side a romantic dell covered with short grass and a few scattering cotton woods. A large body of Indians had encamped on this very spot but a few a days previous, the on this very spot but a few a days previous, the on this very spot but a few a days previous, the one of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the trees and other "saigns" acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather the foundation of the foundation acres of oats lying in this condition. The weather, however, at this moment, looks more favor-ther, however, at this moment, looks more favor-there, however, at the moment had been at the cooks, however, and had looks and the looks of the looks and the looks of the looks of

selves. The trail which led upon the opposite side was discovered a short distance above us, to the south, winding up the steep and ragged a spring, a garden with rasberry, currant and strawberry beds, and an orchard of apple, pear and peach trees. The land is good quality and level.

A good farm of 125 acres; located close to a turnpike

Estate and Money Agent, No 11 East 4th st.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.—No charge for Hutchens' FARMERS' ALMANAC for 1843, containing the housewife's manual of Cookery—over TWO HUNDRED Receipts in Cookery, Confectionary, &c.; to preserve and candy all sorts of fruit; to make all kinds of puddings, pies, cakes, &c. &c., by a Western Lady.

This valuable Almanac to be given to all who purchase to the amount of fifty cents from G. F. Thomas & Co. 147 Main street, between Third and Fourth, opposite the Gazette office, Cincinnati, wholesale and retail agents for Doctor Peters' Pills, Sherman's Lozenges, Poor Man's Plaster; where can be obtained Medicated and Fancy Lozenges, of Eighty-Two Different Kinds. Merchants can be supplied with the above Almanac at two hants can be supplied with the above Almanac at two lollars and twenty-five cents per hundred. Single Alma-

Apply to

Aug. 21

FANCY LOZENGES. OZENGES.

Pine Apple
Extra Peppermint
Star Peppermint
Plain Peppermint
Cinnamon
Almond
Boneset
Gream Sarsaparilla Wintergreen Lemon Sassafras Horehound Gream And a variety of other Lozenges, too numerous to mention.

** Sherman's Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main street.
Cincinnati. 6-tf

THE STATE OF OHIO?

HAMILTON COUNTY?

L persons interested will the notice that on the 29th day of June, 1842. Catharine Doran sued out of The Superior Court of Cincinnati, within and for said ounty, against Sylvia Keelon, a writ of Domestic Attach-ent in assumpsit, for the sum of one hundred and thirty one dollars and sixty five cents; which writ has been duly returned "Executed."

turned "Executed." (Attest) DAN'L GANO, Clerk, S. C. C. Cincinnati July 11th, 1842. Bryant & Chapin, Esq'rs. Att'ys.

HE sub		nas for	r sale at hi	s Ware	hous	e, No. 17
		ms	doub.	med.		
100	66	1	Fine S.	roya	1	
100	66]	Fine n	red.		
150	66	1	[mperi	al.		
200	66]	Ruled	cap a	nd	post.
50		6	Plai	-	lo	•
500	66	7	Wrapp	ing p	ap	er as'd
100	Gro.	Boi	nnet b	oards		
						SPEER.
July 9th. 1	842.					51-tf.

The subscriber respectfully solicits cattle-breeders, and the pleasantest to take. What ham Stock. Having incurred great expense in procuring the best imported cattle, and having for several years, paid strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he is now prepared to please the most fastidious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half bred and fifty thorough bred he is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from one to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. Franklinton, July, 1842.

The subscriber respectfully solicits cattle-breeders, and the pleasantest to take. What ham Stock. Having incurred great expense in procuring the best imported cattle, and having for several years, paid strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he is now prepared to please the most fastidious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half bred and fifty thorough bred he is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from one to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. Franklinton, July, 1842.

There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The MEDICAL FACULTY warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

MANSION HOUSE,

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE,
CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants Traders, and Travelers generally of the Miami Valley and its vicinity, that he still continues at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he will enges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Colds. Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, cured of cough of eighteen months' standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these tozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

Mr Charles W Perkins was cured of a severe cough and cold of three months' standing, by half a box of the Lozenges. ing a lease for a term of years) where he will be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having the with course, and recommends them to all who are afflicated in the city; having the with course, and recommends them to all who are afflicated in the city; having the with course, and recommends them to all who are afflicated in the city; having the with course, and recommends them to all who are afflicated in the city; having the with course, and recommends them to all who are afflicated in the city; having the with course, and recommends them to all who are afflicated in the city; having the city in the city comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells

hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a bu

iness house for the Valley and its vicinity.'

Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and end bills to Mansion House.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL. Temperance House.

JOSIAH GRANT solicits the patronage of the friends of temperance, at his Temperance House, Meleasant, Hamilton county, O. 2-ti

To Housekeepers. NEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction.
4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large
assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Cloths, all assortment of Linen Specings. Dailors Tailor Sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be

CHARLES WISE, N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada

Dr Zabriskie has used them in over 700 cases, some of the most alarming character, and always with the underlate, not Gradual Abolition greatest success.

UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, on the native success. Twenty-five cents per Mortis's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev John B, Trial in Kentucky es, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of th

E are now prepared to morm our friends that we still continue to supply this city with milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names to the office of the Philanthropist.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE

PHILANTHROPIST.

number. editorial department will remain as usual under my ment be delayed more than six months. To encourage subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30,00, paidin advance. Any individual procuring ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one

Circinnati, June, 1842. G. BAILEY JR.

JOB WORK Neatly Executed at the Office of the Philanthropist.

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GOOD FARM, of 80 acres, situated 12 miles from town, near to a turnpike road, having 60 acres a tillage, an excellent new brick house 40 by 42 ft. with rooms, a large cellar, and 2 porches; also a frame barn, good well, a cistern, a stable, a run, several springs, and a small orchard of 50 to 60 apple trees. The land onsists of rich bottom and upland. It is a good and cheap arm.

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A Farm, of 29 or 66 acres, 4 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with one half in culture, the rest in wood. The improvements consist of a frame house with 9 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a frame barn, and a garden with fruit trees. Apply to

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PR.PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTIBLIOUS
PILLS are the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints:—Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dispepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Files, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhæa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed.

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Dr J G Smith, of Woodstock, Va. says—"They are a better Pill than I can make," He recommends them to all.

The Agent at Strasburg, Va. says he supplies families for thirty miles around with Peter's Pills, and they perform the remarkable cures. that they are preferred to any of the contain, plain binding, 64mo.

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Miss Clark, daughter of Col Clark, was afflicted with Mott's Eiographical Sketches, rrregularities and obstructions, attended with most distressing symptoms. She was cured by using Dr. Peters' Pills.

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Star of Freedom, muslin, Slavery—containing Declaration

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!! We ask the serious attention of every man, woman ar child in the United States, to what will prove to be the MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERY EVER MADE, iscovery that only requires to be known to be apprecia DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES

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ed with coughs, colds, or any affection of the lung

comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apartment.

A general reading room is attached. Also an extensive stable, which is under the care of an experienced person.

He returns his thanks to the public, for the very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuant to the strict of the n untimely grave.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

roved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible; the only ertain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs, or SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or timos, or fensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a gamwing sensation at the stomach, flushes of heat over the surface of the boat the stomach, flushes of heat over the surface of the boat of the stomach, flushes of heat over the surface of the boat of the stomach, flushes of heat over the stomach, flushes of heat over the stomach, flushes of heat over the stomach of the s at the stomach, flushes of hest over the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, head-ache, drowsiness, ver tigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming; sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching in the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Galen Hunter knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years' suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them.

them.
Mr John R Wood gave them to his child, and they

rought away the worms by thousands.

Dr Zabriskie has used them in over 700 cases, some of

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau

Also, Hearses and Garriages of the very best uality, and will procure gravea, on the shortest notice, at a sy of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Gharges, in all cases, moderate.

BOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third street between Plum and Elm.

July 9th 1842.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR LINEAUCH, OR LINEAUCH, OR LINEAUCH, DATE are now prepared to mitorm our friends that we have a not provided against him.

Notice—Milk—Milk.

Notice—Milk—Milk.

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Notice—Milk—Milk.

Notice—Milk—Milk.

Notice—Repared to mitorm our friends that we was cured of a severe headache in six minutes by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against him.

Notice—Pressure of the Washington the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against him. Joseph B Nones, Esq. Vice-President of the Washington

Joseph B Nones, Esq. Vice-President of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, has suffered for years with nervous headache, that nothing would relieve till he used these Lozenges, which removed it entirely in 15 minutes. Dr G Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, has been subject to violent attacks of headache, so as to make him almost blind for two or three hours at a time. Nothing ever afforded him any relief till he tried these Lozenges, and they cured him in a few minutes.

W H Attree, Esq. of the New York Herald, has used them for the last year, for headache, or lassitude, and always found immediate relief from them,

SHERMAN'S DOOD MANYS DIASTED.

THE Subscriber, having became the proprietor of the Phianthropist, solicits the patronage of the friends of FREE
JISCUSSION.

No change will be made in the general character of the
hilanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take
of the patronage of the friends of the proprietor of the patronage of the friends of the patronage of the no other paper, more attention will be plant of a griculty real news and commercial departments. A price current of Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given in each number.

The editorial department will remain as usual under my ontrol.

** DOCT. SHERMAN'S WESTERN LOZENGE WAREHOUSE, 147 Main street, opposite the Cincinnati

Gazette office.

AGENTS—George F. Thomas & Co., General Agents,
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Main street, Cincinnati; Wm H Harrison and J Glascoe,
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Ripley

Ripley.
Cough Lozenges, 25 cents per box; Worm Lozenges, 25 cents; Camphor or Headache Lozenges, only 25 cents; Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents.

2 tf

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in cash given for the difference.

Eligible Salt works with 350 acres of land situated 10 miles from Athens and 4 from the Canal. There are 100 acres of imperior bottom in cultivation, and 250 of hill land in timber.

There is a valuable coal mine which comprises 200 acres; there are also salt wells, that furnish excellent water free from line and magnesia, 2 furnaces, 1 steam engine, several salt houses, and dwellings for workmen. The salt is superior to any made in the west, being pure and white. The works are in full operation. This property will be sold low for cash, or bartered for real estate in or near the city.

Slavery society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices, cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principle publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for pamphlets, tracts, and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occured to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduc-

ed prices, and probably will not again.

Editors of newspapers are requested to coy this advertisement for three months, and heir bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the adver-

LEWIS TAPPAN. New York March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-slavery Manual, Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 mo.

Alton Trials, Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 Appeal, by Mrs. Child, Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of slavery,

Buxton on the slave-trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave-trade,) 1, 2 and 3, Chloe Spear,

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in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constitution discovered Gustavus Vassa. Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher, Jav's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jav's View. Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes,

Pennsylvania Hall. Slavery-containing Declaration of Senti-ments and Constitution of the Ameri-

can A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the slave! bound in one

vol., Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 Songs of the Free, Thompsons Reception in Great Britain.

12mo., Testimony of God against slavery, 18mo., Wheatly, Philips Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin

with portrait, PAMPHLETS Sets anti-slavery Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive. Address to the Free People of Color, Ancient Landmarks.

Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thou Address on Right of Petition Address to senators and representatives of the free states Address on Slavery (Ger tional Union of Scotland

Address of National Convention (German)
Annual Report of N Y Committee of Vigilance
Do of Massachusetts A S Society
Appeal to Women in the nominally free state
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evan-

gelical Union A S Society, New York City
Anti-slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents
Do Speech on the Texas Question
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 2d, 3d, 4th,
5th and 6th 12 1.2 12 1.9 oth and 6th
Annual Reports of N Y city Ladies' A S Society
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South
Bible against Slavery
Collection of Valuable Documents

Condition of Free People o Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon

Dickinson's Sermon
Does the Bible sanction Slavery?
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the American A S
Society
Discussion between Thompson and Breckenridge Discussion between Thompson and Breckenridge
Dresser's Narrative
Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6: do in sheets 4to
Emancipation in West Indies, Thome and Kimball 12 1Emancipation in West Indies in 1838
Ercedon's Defence Freedom's Defence Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse

Modern Expediency Con Power of Congress over the District of Columbia
Plea for the Slave, Nos 1, 2 and 3

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Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernal Code of Hayti
Rural Code of Hayti
Ruper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave
Bights of Colored Men
Burgles' Aprildet Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston Slavery Rhymes Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838

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Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation TRACTS. No. 1, St. Domingo 2, Caste
3, Colonization Moral Condition of the Slave

What is Abolition?
The Ten Commands
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Correspondence between O'Con
Do Clay a Do Clay and Calhoun
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy
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Prayer for Slaves, with music, on card
Portrait of Gerrit Smith

In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund:
Argument of the Hon J Q Adams, in the case of the Amistad Africans
Argument of Roger S Balwin, Esq 12 12
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 9
Gongressional Document relating to ditto 9 1 00

MESSRS. WOODSON & TINSLEY. House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the association as a firm, inform their friend and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner's work, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

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Under the superintendence of Mr. & Mrs. M'MURDY,

the 3d day of May. The situation of Troy, for a
school, is certainly desirable. By direct canal communication, it can be superior to that of the Minni valley generally. Upon examination, it will be found to be more elevated than the place is superior to that of the Minni valley generally. Upon examination, it will be found to be more elevated than the places in the State which are reputed very healthy. But what is much more to its praise, is, the moral and religious character of its inhabitants. Perhaps a more quiet and orderly place could not be selected in all the country. Religion and morals have a strong hold upon the minds and affections of the people generally. If any of the Students, therefore, should unhappily be disposed to dissipation, or to disorderly conduct, they would meet with no encouragement from the citizens.

The teachers bring with them uniform approvals from various sections of this and other countries. They have been engaged in teaching, in some of the principal desirable.

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The Summer Session will commence on the 3d of May, of each year, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of October. The Winter Session will commence on the 3d of April. Each Session will be divided into two quarters of eleven weeks each.

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50 of eleven weeks each.
33 1-3
50 In the Preparatory Department, Reading, Writing, and Geography.
50 of the t 1,000 Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, extra each, 5 00 Incidental Expenses, Room Rent, for Scholars resident in town.
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Incidental Expenses, might aming, extra each, 5 00

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As the proficiency students make in a course of study depends very much upon the books placed in their hands, the following catalogue of works used in the institution, has been prepared with much care:

TEXT BOOKS.—Smith's Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic—Davies' Algebra, (1st Lessons and Bourdon), Geometry, (Introduction and Legendre') Differential and Integral Calculus, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, and Surveying—Bowditch's Navigation—kirkhan's Elocution—Jameson's Rhetoric—Whately's Uogic—Abercrombie & Brown's Mental Philosophy—Wayland's Moral Science and Political Economy—Alexander's Christian Evidence—Bayard's Constitution of the United States—Whelply's History—Paley's Natural Theology—Butler's Analogy—Smiley's Philosophy of Nat. History—History—Philosophy, and Constock & Torner's Chemistry.

LATIN—Andrew & Stoddart's Latin Grammar, & Anthon's Latin Lessons, Sallust, Cæsar, Virgil, Horace, and Cicero—Beza's Latin Testament—Anthon's Classical Dictionary—Leverett's Latin and English Dictionary—Manual of Classical Literature, and Anthon's Prosody.

GREEK—Anthon's Grammar, & Lessons—Jacob's Greek Reader—Septuagint—Anabasis—Odyssey and Donnegan's Lexicon.

FRENCH—Boyer's Dictionary—Bolmar's Levizac's

exicon.
FRENCH—Boyer's Dictionary—Bolmar's Levizac's Franmar—Bolmar's Phrases—Charles XII—Telenaque—Milton—Les Martyrs—Racine—Henriad and Moiere—Portuguese—Vieyra's Dictionary, Grammar and Excreises—Bible—Bucolics, Georgics, etc.

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Further information will be freely communicated, upon application either in person or by letter (postage paid) of R. MYMURDY, Troy, Miami county, Ohio.

52-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One acre of rich land.

EAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One acre of rich land, located three miles from town, in a healthy respectable vicinity; also a brick house with several rooms, a cellar and a porch, a cistern, a spring, a stable, and a garden well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds.

A desirable farm of 116 acres, with 70 in tillage, situated 28 miles from town upon a turnpike road, in a healthy and good neighborhood where there are several churches and schools. The improgenents comprise an excellent high good neighborhood where there are several churches and schools. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house, with 10 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a good frame barn, a wagon and a smoke house; also a garden well planted with shrubs and fruit trees, and an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. The land is fair quality, well located for tillage, and irrigated by springs and a run.

A first rate farm of 200 acres of rich bottom land, situated near a flourishing town in the Miami Valley, upon a good cross of the capal, with unwards of 100 acres in cultiva-

25 toon, and the canai, with upwards of the improvements com-tion, and the rest well timbered. The improvements com-prise a good frame house with several rooms, a cellar and a porch, a frame barn, a tenant's house and other buildings; had and the canal, with upwards of 100 acres in cultiva

also 2 wells, many springs and two orchards of bearing trees
The soil is excellent and gently undulating.
This estate will be sold at a very reduced rate for cashApply to
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CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.—A good farm of 55 acres situated 12 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 35 acres in cultivation, a hewed log house with 4 rooms, a stone milk house, an excellent new frame barn, a arden with cherry and peach trees, a nur attentive trees, a well and several springs. The land is first ate and rolling.

A good farm of 160 acres, situated 8 miles from Madison,

having 75 acres in culture, an orchard of 50 apple trees, a barn, a stable, 2 hewed log houses, and 2 springs. The land is fair quality and level. A farm of 175 acres, situated 21 miles from Madison, upon a good road, having 70 acres in cultivation, an excellent hewed poplar log house, 2 stables and cribs. The land is rich river bottom. A farm of 160 acres, situated 100 miles from town, on a

state road, in Deleware Co., Ia., with 60 acres in tillage good frame house, with 3 rooms, a hewed log house, a other buildings; also a good well and an orchard of aptrees. The land is rich and level. This estate will trees. The land is rich and exchanged for city property. Apply to Estate and Money Agent, No 11, East Fourth st.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY MAGAZINE, OR PARENTS AND CHILDRENS ANNUAL.

Asemi monthly Magazine. Published by the Rev. D. Newell, assisted by an association of Clergymen, of different denominations. The great object of this work, is to do good in the social circle. It is intended to embrace the whole domestic association .-- to define and enforce the respective duties of husbands and wives; parents and children, brothers and sisters; and to diffuse abroad a sound moral taste. and true vital piety. Besides the assistance of an Association of Clergymen, of several denominations, in the editorial department, the proprietor has made arrangements to secure 12 1-2 some of the most able and practical writers of the day, as contributors to the work. Each number will contain one fine steel, and one colored Engraving, and music; and at least 48 pages octavo. Price one dollar per year in advance. M. Ryerson 215 Maine St. below 6th. Agent for the Valley of the Mississippi. All orders addressed to M. Ryerson, will be promptly attended to, if post paid. A number of Agents are wanted, for the

Christian Family Magazine and other works. July 8th, 1842.

Agents for the Philanthopist.

Asa Smith, North Bloomfield, Trumbul Co. O. General gent for the Western Reserve Counties. gent for the Western Reserve Counties.

A. B. Wilson, Esq., Greenfield,

J. M. Nelson, Esq., Hillsboro,

Wm. Garnett, Jr., Esq. New Petersburg,

JOHN COOPER, Esq., Mt. Vernon,

Thomas Hibben, Sr., Wilmington Clinton Co-

TO AGENTS.

The proprieter expects of you active efforts to extend the circulation of the paper, accuracy in keeping the accounts of subscribers, within the limits of your respective agencies. promptness in the transmission of monies collected. You ed not mention the receipt of money in your letters unles when transmitted. Write then legibly the amount paid, when transmitted. Write then legibly the amount paid,
3 the name of the payer and his Post Office address. The
25 receipt of monies by the proprieter will be ncknowledged
3 in the Philanthropist. It is thought highly important that
3 you should present, in person or by deputy, the claims of
12 1-2 the Philanthropist at every meeting of the friends of freedom sheet I within your limits This course on your part would double the subscription list within one year. The names of sub-More agents wanted